



WMS Edinburgh
1783

J. MITCHEL. (No.)

discovered, are first, a palpitation of the heart (and
pallor), universally accompanied with a
greatly (and a degree of Lassitude, & very
specially a sense of Torpor in the
Extremities, These very soon ensue
Dyspnoea (and palpitation, with a
of soreness in the Bones, (and tho' the patient
sleeps long he is not much refreshed. Most
of the Functions in this state continue
nearly natural, the appetite is a little impaired
but Nausea vomiting Cardialgia, and flatid
Eructations take place. The Excretions are
also affected, especially the Stools (and Urine
the belly is irregular, sometimes loose but
often bound, The Matter discharged is vari-
ous, either watery or bloody, with a fetid
smell, (and generally with Grapes, the
urine is at first limpid, but afterwards
deposits a luteous or purpaceous re-
sident, sometimes of a brown colour with

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of an oily appearance on
in some cases it separates. Effu-
sion to the sides of the neck & the
arms are also affected, becoming of a
pale, Swelled (and Spongy, with a smart
itching pain (and Heat & after eating are
very painful (and subject to bleed. In this
state the saliva becomes augmented (and of a
salish taste. With these Complaints the coun-
tenance is altered to a dark (and dusky ap-
pearance w^{ch} also extends to oth^r parts of the
body, the skin is drier than usual (and there
also occur chiefly on the face (and shoulders
what is called the Catu Anemia, or pur-
ple spots interspersed with tubercles, w^{ch}
are more sensible to the touch than sight
becoming in some cases ulcerated, (and
in others (indurated without any Ma-
nifest discoloration. There are likewise
chiefly about the Legs (two blotches
vesi-

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Vesicated & discharging an Ichor (and
bloody fluid) When these ulcerations be-
gin they spread rapidly, the skin is very
tender (and blood issues as it were from
every pore) and scratches heal very
obstinately. Stings either of the lancet
or oblong kind are felt about the chest
affecting the respiration, more troublesome
at nights than days. There are also great
swellings of the muscles of the inferior
extremities, with a crackling of the joints
we are sometimes still (and incapable
of motion; the skin becomes dry, rough
& scaly. Tho the ulcerations become cic-
trized they break out again, the patient
becomes paralytic (and now the slight-
est accident, or even moving the patient
out of Bed, tho in the gentlest man-
ner will cause death.

The

The progress is sometimes very rapid and sometimes very slow w^c chiefly depends on the situation of the patient (and treatment employed. Where the Occasional causes can be avoided the progress is very slow and may be kept stationary.

When this Disease is advanced it may induce any disease especially Jaundice, Dropsy, Dysenteric affections, (and more generally the Jail fever, particularly where many are crowded together.

(Diagnosis. From the History of this Disease it appears that the Characteristics are numerous, but a pract^r can't expect to find all these Symptomology. There are some diseases w^c resemble it particularly Elephantiasis, Syphilis & Jaundice.

Jaundice.

Elephantiasis rarely occurs, and then can be traced to no cause, in scirrh we can easily see it. Besides Elephantiasis is local; if we except the effusion of the surface there is no other resemblance. It commonly attacks but one Extremity with a Throat swelling.

S. V. may sometimes be confounded with scirrh, but when it appears with Bubbles, ulceration of the Throat &c no mistake can happen; but where there are pains (and cutaneous affections it may be more difficult to distinguish them but Syphilis has rarely these symptoms in the beginning (and these cutaneous affections, when once seen, are easily distinguished from each other. Venereal pains affect the

The middle of the Bones, but scorbutic
pains affect the ends. The Venereal
ulcers are attended with some degree
of stercid Inflammⁿ while the scorbutic have
a black appearance and discharge a
Matter rather watery than purulent.

Tho the Bones are affected in both, in
scurvy it only happens in the late
stage, Besides, in Syphilis the ulcera-
tions arise in the Bones from Nodes
but in scurvy they arise from callus

With Jaundice there is little danger
of confounding this Disease. In some
cases the colour may be the same in
the beginning, but it soon changes
and in jaundice there are no local
affections. —

We

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of confirming this Disease. In some
cases the colour may be the same in
the beginning, but it soon changes.
And in Jaundice there are no local
affections. —

We may always presume it to be
scanty where the occasional causes
have been present with a fulness of
the countenance (and spongy gums
but the purple and cold blotches are
the most certain signs) and among sea-
men the spongy gums when dis-
posed to Hemorrhage on the slightest
touch are always reckoned certain
Marks of the disease.

Remote Causes. There is much dis-
pute with regard to these (and their effects
of w^{ch} we will speak more fully when
we

we come to the prevention. We may here observe that the indolent (and lazy are the most liable to this disease. It commonly proceeds from a long continued use of Animal food salted especially when in some degree putrid and also from obstructed perspiration & dirty cloaths. Now said is connected wth a certain temperature, is hard to say, some assert that a certain temperature is requisite for producing it, particularly that (under 60° of Fahren^h Thermom^r.

Theory

It is agreed that a vitiated State of the fluids excites the red Globules are said to be partly dissolved (and broken down in the serum, but this is not universally advanced, especially by

Dr Lind, who says the Serum is not
more plentiful than usual (and that
the Crassamentum is in a firm state
but the contrary is remarked. Now
even the great dispute is about the
cause of this Deposition; some impute
it to a putrescent state of the fluids others
to a superabundance of saline matter
especially an Ammoniacal salt, w^{ch} the
Serum of the blood is known to contain.
I think that the putrescent state and
superabundant Saline matter both occur
but chiefly the last, especially in the be-
ginning but whether a useful Alth, or an
Ammoniacal salt, is a circumstance
we can't determine

Dr Millman contends that Scurvy
originates from a want of Tone (and
Cohesion in the Muscular Fibres
w^{ch}

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w.^c he says are occasioned by the use
of indigestible food &c. Tho he supports
his Opinion with much ingenuity
yet I think it is reconcilable w^t the
facts we observe in the course and cure
of the Disease. We find it occasioned by
the use of salt provisions (and cured by
the use of fresh Vegetables; and it is
obs^d that among those who are confined
to the use of Shipp Aliment, those are
most subject to the Scurvy who feed most
on salt provisions (and on salt Meats
tho these are more nutritious than any
others. —

Prevention. It is a disease to w^{ch}
few people are subject. It only occurs in
particular Circumstances especially in
Garrison (and long Voyages, where
the Men are fed on salt provisions
(and particly where windy (and cold
weather

weather exists

Many useful observations and Cautions have lately been made with respect to the prevention of this Disease, especially among Seamen we in a great measure may be accomplished There cannot be a stronger proof of this, than by observing the contract between the Voyages round the World by L^d Anson & Capt. Cook. For an account of this I shall refer you to the discourse relative to the preservation of health of Seamen (read by Sir J. Springle before the Royal Society).

The chief means of prevention are asse-
ferable to 4 heads, Air, Cleanliness,
Exercise and Diet.

It was long supposed that the
Scurvy was occasioned by the sea-
air being impregnated with salt
and

and was accordingly tho^t unadvis-
 able. But this is a mistaken opinion
 and tho it is not owing to sea air yet
 putrid air (and stagnant water may
 aggravate the Disease, therefore to purify
 the air it is necessary to sprinkle the
 Decks with vinegar (and keep the ship
 clean; and Dr. Cook (and others have
 enjoined the making of Fires very fre-
 quently in the pump Wells &c.
 the putrid Halitus may be destroyed
 &c. no doubt is a better Method than
 drawing the stagnant air from these
 places by Tubes (and conveying it to
 the ship furnaces. Smoking with
 Gun powder was likewise introduced
 by Capt. Cook. — Great

Great advantages are to be derived from the cleanliness of the Men. They sh^d. frequently wash themselves (and change their cloaths never being permitted to keep the same cloaths long on especially if wet or dirty the Modesty sh^d. also be often exposed to the Air.

It is observed that this Disease is most frequent among the indolent, therefore Exercise in a moderate degree is highly necessary, but too much fatigue is to be avoided for this purpose. C. Cook divided his Men into 3 Watches.

The prevention is chiefly to be looked for from proper Diet w^{ch} may be distinguished into Food, Drink and Seasoning.

Food. Where salt meat is used, the greatest care must be taken to procure it of the best kind; to preserve it properly (and
to

to steep it in salt Water before it is
 boiled. More danger is to be apprehended
 from fat than from lean Meat, as the
 fat has the greatest tendency to run into
 putrescency; hence Cap^t Cook prohibited
 the use of fat Meat. Fresh Meat sh^d
 be used as often as possible, and also
 Vegetables, especially conjoined with pot-
 table soup. The Diet sh^d always contain
 Vegetables, as Bread, Peas Pudding
 &c More advantage may be derived from
 the sarracea especially of the recent kind
 as sarringa (an Infusion of Catmeal some
 time fermented) This was not used by
 C. Cook, but in Sir John Pringle's Discourse
 it is mentioned as a part of the food used ^{at}

with the greatest advantage.

The Drink, w^h is commonly water sh^d be plentifully, (and they sh^d be supplied with a sufficient store of fresh water as often as possible, (and an addition of spirits is also much recommended especially if joined wth acids, w^h are of the greatest service particularly Lemons (and Oranges made into Rob. On these Sir J. Pringle places much reliance; but as these are expensive vinegar (and Nitric Acid may be substituted in their place, The French have made a contrivance for preserving the water by the addition of a small quantity of Quicklime M^r Kennedy of Manchester advises to add a large proportion of Lime (and therefore using the water to decompose it by means of Chalk (and Nitric Acid.

Beer is of great use. It has been remarked that the Scurvy never appeared till

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till the Beer was out. The Trappings
used to drink Quack is formed of malt
(and made occasionally; but we must ob-
serve that this Liquor has not been so often
tried as the Beer.

Among the Seasonings, Sugar ma-
de with the Diet will be attended with
good effects; (and Vinegar (and Mustard
ought always to be on board, as from these
2 articles great advantages are always
obtained.

But the most valuable Remedies
used in Diet are Wort (and Sour Kraut.

The Wort was suggested by the inge-
nious Dr. McBride from an idea of its
affording fixed Air. He found an
excellent antiseptic of bodies. There is no
doubt of its use, it has been confirmed by
repeated trials, particularly in the Voyages of

of Cap.^t Cook, who says it is the best
preservative in the Scurvy, yet he doubts
how far it could cure the Disease in its
advanced Stage (and says it sh^d never be
trusted to alone: But

Sour Kraut, or cabbage fermented
(and salted, is the most remarkable (and is
in this way very convenient (and produc-
tive of the best consequences. Every man
in Cook's Voyages was allowed a pound
every week. In Boston this food stopp'd
g^d progress of the Scurvy effectually (and
slight cases of it. These are the means us-
ed with success for the prevention of the
Sea Scurvy.

The Cure, according to our
Idea of the Disease depending, on
a depraved state of the common mass
proceed upon the Restoration of the
nale

Half State of the fluids.

1. By counteracting the vitiated quality already acquired.

2. By the expulsion of the vitiated matter from the system. We also endeavor to deviate the morbid Condition of the Solids w.^{ch} is done on the follow.^g principles,

By restoring vigor to the moving Fibres.

2. By supporting the Vis Vita.

Of the principal means of the Cure we have treated in the prophylaxis; for counteracting the vitiated fluids Went (and Sour Straw) are most useful, the Cure to these being in a great measure to be trusted. But other Remedies are recommended to expel the morbid Matter, as

Diaphoretics, as Guaiac, Serpentina Dover's powder, &c are recom-
but

but by producing a profuse discharge
we may debilitate much; so these
are to be much avoided.

Purgatives have also been recom?

Little harm can be suspected from the
gentle ones, as Nitre (and some of the
Neutral salts. The first is given combined
with Camphor, w^c operates both as a
Diuretic and Diaphoretic. The Nitre may
be of great use when used as a Medicine
and joined with some Astringent article
in Diet.

Cathartics, as the belly is sometimes
loose in this disease, it sh^d be avoided
by the use of gentle purgatives, as
Tart. Emet. Tart. Manna Ol. Ricini,
but

but they sh^d. never be used to produce
too much purgation.

Cicuta has also been employed, but
how it operates I can't say. It is men^d
in Dr. Anderson's Inaug. & Dispⁿ. Any
advantages expecting from it must be
referred to further trials, especially where
Medicines have failed, but in the advan-
ced stage it sh^d. perhaps never be used.

Tonics have been very much employed
in this Disease, as Anise, Matmeg, &c.
but these are of little use, as are also
Chalybeates. The best is Perry's Bark
joined with Wine, operating both as an
antiseptic and Tonic. From the great
quality it may be useful, but will not
produce a cure. Many doubt whether
this

(This disease is of no putrid kind but there is one kind. Not Scorbutus joined with a putrid fever, in w^{ch} I think the Bath w^{ld} be of the greatest service, (and here wort and sour kraut are of little benefit.

External Tonics have also been used, as Cold, cold Bath, &c but these sh^d be used very cautiously.

To abate putrid^{us} Symp^{ts}.omentations for the stiffness of the joints. Tinct^{ure} Myr^{rum} for the affections of the Lungs, and Mel. Egypt^{us} for the ulcers. From these little danger is to be apprehended —

Crophiula

Scrophulae

This affection is common to both sexes. It is most frequent, during Childhood, but rarely occurs in the early stages of Infancy (and more rarely in old age.

History. Some say that the first symptom is a sordid complexion, with a whiteness (and smoothness of the skin but these are only concomitants. It commonly begins with small hard swellings about the Ears, Neck Chin or other parts with pain but not acute. The Tumors affect the glands of the Lymphatic system appearing at any season, but most commonly in the Spring their progress is

is slow (and gradual; (and as they increase the pain augments. at length a fluctuation is felt, a watery sanious humour mostly issues; the ulcerations are of a bad kind, healing up in one part (and breaking out in anoth. The habit is grad. exhausted or the patient dies hectic. This is the most common progress. But,

Other Glands are often affected, as those of the brain, Armpits (and feet (and often the Mesenteric Glands. It is probable that similar Affections are in those of the Lungs, w^{ch} are the most common Origin of phthisis; as these Glands are more liable to Ulceration than others in advanced Life. The Affected

The affected Glands sometimes become
 schorrows, (and sometimes heal up spon-
 taneously, w.^c chiefly happens about
 puberty, or at the 14 or 15 year of Age.

Besides these Symptoms, many more
 freq.^y occur, as Swellings of the abdomen
 of the face (and of the upper Lip extending
 to the septum of the Nose; but none more
 troublesome than freq.^t Affections of the
 Eyes about the palpebrae rendering them
 incapable of bearing Light. Affections of a
 still more tedious nature, ~~as~~ occur, as carious
 Bones (and what is of all the most painful
 whole Swellings of the Joints. When
 this happens it is gen.^{ly} the most intractable
 unless timely Extirpation be employed.
 §. Diagnosis. When this Disease is
 of

of long continuance it is easily distinguish-
ed, but is apt to be confounded with scab-
ematous Tumours, but these are gen.^{ly}
of a softer nature. A distinction between
scrophulous Tumours (and the common
phlegmon) is formed by their progress.
The pain is more severe in Pile than
in Scrophula, (and in a short time a con-
sequent degree of Inflamm.ⁿ taking place
terminates in abscess.

In the advanced stages it may be
confounded with Lues; in both the bones
and Symphysials are affected, (and finally
when Lues occurs in scrophulous habits
we are at a loss. If we can observe their be-
~~ing~~ ginning (and progress we may easily
distinguish them. Lues seldom appears
early, and when it does the sympt^s are

are different from what they are in the ad-
 -ced stages. We can trace Syphilis to an obvious
 cause (and it seldom affects the joints). Where
 indolent tumors appear early about the neck
 in a florid complexion we judge them scro-
 phulous, especially when there is a swelling
 of the upper lip (and septum medium
 of the nose). But ulcerations are the
 most surest marks to distinguish them by
 causes. All look upon Scrophula as
 hereditary; (and some insist that it is
 contagious (and is communicated by
 Nurses to the children they suckle, but
 of this I'm very doubtful). But without
 doubt it may occur in those whose pa-
 -rents had never the affection. It chiefly
 occurs in those having great acuteness
 of

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of Wit & peculiar sensibility of habit. Diet
giving great Delicacy (and very generous
Diet with little Exercise, chiefly give pre-
disposition to Scrophulous —

As to the Exciting Causes, I know none.
Tho this Disease may be traced to accidents
it will still be found to have pre-existed
yet we can't say there are no occasional
causes. We can often trace it to the small-
pox, Measles and the like, but for the
most part it begins in an imperceptible
manner.

I know of no Theory we point
out a rational mode of Cure. It appears
chiefly to affect the Lymphatic Glands
we have a peculiar disposition to obstruc-
tion (and also a difficulty in healing) the

the ulcers. But it is alledged that these
are only affected in a secondary way, as
by absorption of certain Matters. Any
Theory on this ground will carry us but
a little way to the cure, (and I think we must
proceed on an empirical plan).

The Prevention of Scrophula can
seldom be attempted. Where it is hereditary
there is perhaps no means of obviating its
appearance; but we may guard ag^t it by
strengthening the tone of the System, by
rearing Children in a hardy manner, (and
giving them Exercise, at least in proportion to
their Diet.

Cure. In this there are 2 objects, the
Humours, (and the general state of the system
As to the first a mild Resolution is to
be

be attempted. When they break, we endeavor to bring about a good suppuration.

The next is to restore the tone of the system, Evacuants are used seemingly on the supposition of a morbid matter being the cause, in order to expel it; but this is rather the effect than the cause.

V.S. in some cases may prevent the Tumor from suppurating, where such determination is most to be dreaded in its consequence, as Tumors in the Arteries; but it is a Remedy to be seldom practiced.

Emetics may be used where the Membrach is affected (and are of great utility in obviating symptoms, they have been recently employed of late by Pract. in London upon the same principles as they act in cases of Swelled Testicle, therefore

I think they deserve arrival.

Cathartics have been repeatedly used and those of the strongest kind have been recommended, but such a practice is rather hurtful. This practice w^d. be more exceptionable if we section Sea (and Mineral Waters, as Evacuants; but we must rather consider these as

Diluents than as any thing else. Sea Water is not so serviceable when given to purge much as it is when much diluted, therefore ^{its} use if to be imputed to the washing out of the Lymphatic Glands, w^d. may be best done by the salt Water as it stimulates gently. On the same principles we account for the good effects of Min^l Waters, tho

tho' certain Impregnations may have
 some effect. These succeed best when
 conjoined with much Exercise. It is also pro-
 bable that as Peluents we need for the
 good effects of Diaphoretic Decoctions,
 as of Sarsaparilla &c. w^e some have
 greatly praised where they do operate it
 may be by Dilution (and gentle Diaphor-
 esis. Tonics are generally used with good
 Effects, but we are not to look for a radical
 Cure from them. The Vegetable Bitters
 are much recom^d. of w^e. The most effectual
 is peruv. Bark. w^e. worth Extract of Squi-
 -orice may be taken by Children. The
 Mineral Tonics are also held in high
 esteem, as Chalybeates Sal Martis
 conjoined with absorbent Earth, from
 w^e. I think you've seen good effects, &
 they may increase Stone as you
 do

as they destroy, superabundant Acid
in the Stomach. I w^d suggest the use
of Calc of Lime, w^s I had lately an op-
portunity of trying with some success.
It has failed in many Cases, w^s might
perhaps be owing to the smallness of
the Dose. Therefore I w^d be inclined to
make further trials.

External Remedies may be more serviceable
as Exercise (and Cold Bathing or with
the addition at first of a little warm water
to those who can't bear the cold. Many
are very fond of sea Bathing w^c be-
sides the effects from the saline inspi-
ration is attended with the advantages
arising from Amusement at the
Place where it is carried on —
But

But where this Amusement and Exercise
 can't be had we may use fresh water
 impregnated with salt and from Im-
 pured the benefit from Cold Bathing mostly
 to the Stimulus w^{ch} the cold Water gives the
 System. It is contradicted by affections of
 Lungs (and Eyes, the Eyes are particularly
 affected by sea Bathing, the salt producing
 Inflammation. The gen^l Rule however of
 prohibiting sea Bathing in cases of scro-
 phulous ophthalmia is I think liable to
 Exceptions, (and the matter requires further
 experience.

When we consider that Scrophula is a very
 obstinate Disease, we will not be surprised
 at the many Rem^s employed for its
 Cure. of those already mentioned we may
 observe that more benefit is derived from
 Diluents than from Evacuants, (and that per-
haps

perhaps The Cold Bath is one vessel of the
Tonics. Besides these, many more have been
employed on principles we can't explain.

Vegetable Acid copiously used, has been
recommended by some, but the advantage of this
is by no means established (and it may prove
harmful by weakening the System).

Burnt Sponge has also been used &
it may be looked on as opposite to the last
mentioned, operating perhaps as an alkali. It
has been given & is for a cure. The greatest
part of it is a peculiar Salt mixed w. an
Earth. Now for we may have useful effects
from it I can't say. For the exhibition of I see
a treatise published by W. Milner of Coventry
who recommends it also agt. the Bronchocle
w. I think of a similar nature —

A Gentleman has lately suggested the use
of Burnt Leather w. is very like the
former (and is easily procured) and I have
some sh^t. of trying it. —

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On the same principles we may accd.
for the use of Milleperdes, but most
now doubt whether they possess any virtue
(and according are very seldom used).

Among the Minerals containing a saline
Matter we may mention the Sal Soda,
a fixed Mineral alkali obtained from Subst^s
growing near the sea, such as the
Hali. This has been much used in France
and is now used in London. It is found
only in the ph^a Suetica in w^e are 2
preparations. I have no doubt that it may
be very useful but I never used it as
obtained from the Mediterranean.

of late an Apothecary has prepared
a saline substance very like it, w^e is made
by depositing Kelp in water (and crystal-
lizing it. This I consider as a fine
Min^e Acid. The

The Jusoilago has been tried by many, especially in affections of the Lungs. It is a Mucilage (and Demulcent, and may be used for allaying the tickling Cough sometimes occurring in this affection. But I reckon it's no better founded than the

Royal Touch w^h has been tho^t an infallible remedy, but I believe this was founded only on popular Credulity

Mercury has often been used in this Disease. Many say it's productive of Much Mischief, bring the Tumours to suppuration, w^h w^d otherwise be obscured. In some cases it may be useful, but little so in the recent state. Much can't be expected (and not a little apprehended from it. Upon the whole I think it sh^d be avoided — Scuta

Uicula has been used both for the dis-
cussing Scroph.^d Tumors (and for healing
Ulcers. I have in some Cases found it attend
ed with the effect of alleviating the pain to
w^{ch} patients are subjected when affected wth
ulcers situated in sensible parts, tho it
did not produce a cure of these (and I w^{ld}
acknow^l it upon the whole to be the next best
Remedy, (and I w^{ld} acknow^l it upon the
whole to be the next best Remedy to Cold
Bathing, Exercise, &c.

As to the External applications w^{ch} have
been recom^d for Scrophulous Tumors (and
Sores, they tend little to a radical Cure &
the consequences they produce are very un-
certain.

ointments of different kinds are
(used, but only to prevent the adhe-
sion

adhesion of other Dressings, (and they may be harmful.

Dry Dressings as Lint, or Lint
dip't in salt water, are perhaps preferable.

Astringents have been used as a watery
Solution of *Saccharum Saturni* & of
Alum, w^e may heal the sore, but any
thing checking the Churning sud^y is
dangerous, I as this deterring to aff. parts

Poultices of *Licuta* (and also *Lich-*
-ens of it, have been used here from the
Analogy of its good effects in Cancer But
their use is not found very great either
in cancer or *Scrophulæ*.

Ointment employed by M^r Brough-
ton of London has been lately accom-
plished it from a French Chemist, but
is not acquainted with the Nature of it
I never saw it by but many have sup-
ported its use as Pimple Puller &c.
whose Names are mentioned in his
Printed

printed Letter as knowing its peculiar Efficacy. Now for this Application may be effectual time will discover. but I place little confidence in it. as to the Authorities quoted I don't doubt of them, but scrophulous sores by healing up Nat. ly at any time may deceive any person.

Anoy. practice has been introduced here by Dr. Graham, whose manner as an Empiric, is singular but he has thrown out some useful hints particularly in Asthma. In this disease he employs to these sores the Steams of Vitriolic Ether in warm water (and Must may be a powerfull Stimulus altering the State of the action perhaps so as to cause a suppuration I ordered it in one case where it did not produce a Recovery, but it altered the discharges, (and I think it deserves further trial. — Elec

Electricity may be ment^d. among
the 10th applications as resolving Tu-
mors. It has been tho^t. of use in chang-
ing the state of the ulcers (and even
of cancerous sores.

As to the Amputation of parts
affected with Scrophula much has been
argued concerning it. Some think that
the Disease at first is only local (and
afterwards gen^l. by the Virus being
absorbed into the gen^l. Mass of Fluids
In these cases they think Extirpation
may be employed however in the
greatest No^s of cases it is not ad-
visable. Some contend that while
swellings are on the joints they sh^d.

sh. not be eradicated by Amputation as
 this will not prevent the breath breaking
 out of the Complaint; it may be so; But
 if Death ensues, it does not follow that
 Amputation was the Cause of it; on the
 contrary it may prolong Life. We may thus
 prevent Absorption of the Matter (and I
 must own I do recommend the timely
 Amputation of a scrophulous Limb
 we may prevent the otherwise speedy
 Death of the patient. I am not led to this
 from my private opinion alone but
 from practice. I've known as many die
 from other Diseases as from a return
 of this Disease —————

Rachitis

Rachitis

This Disease is almost solely confined to Children. It was formerly but little known but is now common. It was supposed to be a new Disease, but this opinion is now laid aside.

History. It begins imperceptibly in Infancy (and may be considered long present before obs^d) (and its presence is first indicated by an aversion to Motion, followed by a gradual wasting of the Body, with a deprivation of the power of walking, an impaired appetite (and Digestion frequent Eruptions, a paleness of the Skin (and a swelling of the Belly of the anasarcaous kind. It is perhaps first distinctly marked by an uncommon size of the head, w.^{ch} depends on the diseased state of the Bones, (and increases so much as finally to be supported by the Muscles for


That purpose the Limbs and Corpus
 are also much enlarged the Breast Bone
 is pushed forward, the Ribs are enlarged
 partially at their juncture with the Sternum
 difficult Breathing and cough threatening
 suffocation, take place; the Extremities and
 Spine are gradually bent and shortened
 the head seems close to the chest, as if the
 patient had no neck (and the Bones be-
 come soft. These are constantly accompanied
 with a shrill voice and a tottering walk.

The Urine in this Disease is scanty
 the belly is rather loose in the beginning
 and bound towards the End, the pulse
 in the beginning is unnaturally slow
 but afterwards becomes quick and small
 and sometimes accompanied with a severe
 Awereness. Towards the End a peculiar
 Chearfulness is observed, as indicating
 the

The approach of Death.

Some grad. ly recover their Strength, then languish out a tedious Life (and at last are cut off by Hectic.

Diagnosis. There is perhaps no disease with w^{ch} it can be confounded.

Causes. It is often hereditary, occurring frequently in Children, whose parents are debilitated by Debauch and Luxury, or whose Mothers are affected wth the flux albus, or who have made great use of spiritous Liquors. By these &c. means Hectic becomes a Disorder of an original Stamina. It has also occurred from partial Diet, as a peculiarly in the Nurses Milk, too great use of Sugar (and a watery Diet without Pease. It commonly arises from con-


Convulsions, Diarrhoea &c.

Theory

We are much uncertain how the Causes act. But we know that they chiefly affect the growth of the Bones, the mode of Ossification being in a manner altered, they not acquiring due firmness, or being too watery in their composition; (and the matter may also be absorbed as appears from their becoming soft. I think the absorption is not about by the Earth of the Bones being changed in its nature from the Liquor supplied.

The observations on the Theory carry us but a little way to the

Practice

The Original Stamina can be but little altered, but before the Disease comes on we may guard against the exciting causes. ————— The

The chief objects of our attention are the correction of the morbid conditions of the solids (and Fluids, the former being much debilitated, and the latter having too much water in their composition. Besides the medicines used for the Cure, other Modes are employed for abating sympt.^s and curing Deformities.

The Remedies used in this Disease, are such as, from a Serosa Colliquies, seem necessary. Many have used Evacuants for this purpose, yet from their repeated use if morbid state is rather augmented; so we may say they all require great caution.

Emetics are given at the early period of the Disease. They improve the Appetite very much (and also Digestion, by emptying the Stomach of Acids.

When they operate downwards, they are freq.^{ly} of use in evacuating the bly Canal, (and they often promote ab-

absorption of watery fluids, w^{ch} are often stagnant, but at the same time they are apt to weaken the tone of the Stomach, w^{ch} may aggravate the Disease.

Cathartics have been used with the same intention, (and where we mean to evacuate from the circulating Mass strong ones are necessary, but these may debilitate more than assist the Disease, so are now pretty generally exploded, especially those w^{ch} are too relaxing. The best is Rhubarb, w^{ch} is given as a Strengthening and Evacuant, to the quantity of 3 or 4 grains to an Infant for a dose, promoting Digestion (and strengthening the Stomach.

Sudorifics (and Diuretics have been used; but may be discarded.

Issues were held in high esteem by the late Dr Gregory, but I never saw them produce any good effects, (and
they

They may debilitate so much as to be rather harmful.

Friction of the surface has been much accom^d in this Disease for promoting Absorption. Dr. Newth, who advises it, thinks there is much water deposited in the Cell^r Membrane and cavity of abdomen (and therefore thinks it a very useful Remedy requiring Caution (and I think where it is judiciously employed it may be very beneficial. —

Exercise may be productive of much benefit, but part^s soon become incapable of it, by being so much weakened, and they seemingly lose an Inclination for every kind of Exercise so they sh^d be reg^{ly} carried about by the Nurse in the open Air — Some

Some of the preceding Remedies seem to act principally on the Fluids, (and others last mentioned may be supposed to act both on the Solids (and Fluids) and besides these, others are accom^d as acting principally on the Solids.

Many Vegetable Astringents & Tonics have been employed, (and perhaps the Peruv. Bark may supersede every other possessing Astringency (and Bitters, but it can't be easily given to Children, therefore injections of it are advised, (and some advise to quilt it in thin Linen (and apply it to every part of the body. But giving it by the mouth in & Gly^s is the best way of using it.

Mineral Tonics are often employed, as different preparations of Iron in the form of Mineral Waters. Where these can't be had sal. Martis will answer nearly the same purpose when dissolved in a

a suff.^t quantity of Water, as the Flores Martiales. Some also recommend the preparations of Copper, as the Essence of M. Boyle, but I believe this to be much like the Flor. Mart. The Cuprum Ammoniacum in the Pil. Cerul. &c. as an astring. preparation w^e may be used with advantage —

None of the Tonics are perhaps more powerful than Cold Bathing, but in every case req^d must be paid to the situation (and circumstance) of the patient, it may be hurtful by administering too severely Cold to tender Infants & young, induced affections proving strictly fatal. Perhaps the best method is Chamber Bathing.

Friction with Skate Oil is an astring. remedy we may mention, as of much use (and used with great advantage) in the Highlands. The friction is made with the oil of the Liver of the

That Lush (and it affects the whole
 system by exciting a temporary fever
 is of such a nature as to be regulated
 at pleasure. It is first applied to the
 Throat (and under at bed time) and by
 degrees to the whole body, when it is
 successfully applied till it excites fe-
 ver, (and we've often obs'd. fevers to re-
 move entirely Rachitis. I've never seen
 this practice but have had good Accot.
 from people of undoubted Veracity (and
 I w^d be disposed to give it a fair trial.
 (Daring our attempts for a Radical
 Cure we may endeavour to palliate
 particular Sympt^{ls}, especially Dis-
 tortions of the Bones, w^{ch} are very
 alarming. For this purpose we use
 Ban-

Bandages (and Muchimes for correcting the Curvature of the Spine, and Contortions of the Thorax w.^e is the most dangerous symptom. Perhaps there is much danger attending every Muchⁱ application, (and that there is no case in w.^e they can be properly used; it is therefore better to attempt to restore the position by subjecting the pat.^t to Co-
dily Exertion contrary to the Curvature

The Regimen must be varied according to the age of the patient. The greatest care sh.^d be taken to have a good Nurse. As soon as the Disease is obs.^d the Child sh.^d be plentifully supplied with good Milk, (and for this purpose it may be proper to

change the Nurse. The Diet sh.
be solid, nutritious (and easy of diges-
tion. The Drink sh. be spring, the
best is what contains the air most
fixed, perhaps, Milk, or Milk diluted
with Water, as properest for Infants.
The Cloaths sh. be kept dry. The air
pure, avoiding moist Air (and per-
haps the best place is the Sea Coast
where the patient will have the ad-
vantage of the Sea Air (and the oppor-
tunity of using one of the best Me-
dicines, Sea Bathing. —

Syphilis

Syphilis

This Disease varies much in its symptoms (and appearances) & requires great attention Dr. Astruc gives the best account.

We may refer the symptoms to 3 gen^l Heads

1. Those depending on the more topical application of Venereal Virus.

2. Those depending on the action of the Venereal Virus in the Sympathetic System before it enters the Circulation.

3. Those depending on the deposition of the Venereal Virus at particular parts, after entering the Circulation —

The principal symptoms of the Head, are Chancres of the Peris; of the 2 are Buboes, (and of the 3^d are

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affections of the Skin, of the softer solids
(and of the Bones).

Besides these most of the functions may
be affected. It often lurks a considerable time
in the habit before it makes its appearance
and at other times it makes a rapid progress
Diagnosis. It is harder to distinguish
this Disease at the End than in the be-
ginning, as it is very difficult to say whether
the symptoms are the effect of the disease
or of the Remedy.

Theory

That Syphilis depends upon a peculiar
Virus capable of multiplying, is now al-
lowed. In some cases there is a presump-
tion of no Multiplication of it in the
system, (and in others there are evid.
Marks of it.

That we may beat a loss without
spec

respect to the Theory, we sufficiently
know the Disease so as to find its

Cure

It depends on a Virus introduced into
the system; (and to eradicate this is
our chief object. w^{ch} may be done,

1. By Evacuation
- 2 By the destruction of its activity
3. By counteracting its influence.

These general principles are the founda-
tion of three different Doctrines
concerning the operation of Mercury in
the Cure of this Disease. Dr Cullen &
Aker make it as an Evacuant. M^r J^{no}
Munier of London (and others refer
its operation to its peculiar Stimulus
w^{ch} it excites contrary to what the Virus
does, But perhaps it acts as an
antidote

Article 10.th Opinion I've endeavour'd to
Maintain in a Treatise I published some
years ago on the Nature (and properties
of Mercury.

Besides eradicating the Virus we must
also obviate particular Symptoms, remove
the sequelae of the Disease (and counteract
the effects of the Remedies employed in the
Cure.

Mercury is the most active Re-
medy in this Affection (and we may ven-
ture to say, that (under proper Manage-
ment it will seldom fail Chemists
have prepared it (under various forms
the chief of w^{ch} we shall notice, (and
for a farther acct. I refer you to De
Haen. The Mercury is exhibited in dif-
ferent ways.

1. Those forms in w^{ch} it is intended
to act topically ————— (20

2. Those by w^{ch} it is (intended to be intro-
duced into the system.

The principal forms intended for topical
Action, are the following.

Mercurial Ointments had been various-
ly termed according to its strength. It is
merely Mercury rendered active by trine,
with hogslard. It is a useful preparation
but I can't think that proper for open
sores, as the fat used will not unite wth
the fluids discharged by the ulcer. More
active forms are found necessary, as the
Mercurius precipitatus ruber, where
it is used in fine powder, as a topical Me-
dy, sprinkled on the part, or joined wth
Ointment, w^{ch} is liable to the same
objections as the Ointment. It is very
useful where Corrosive qualities are re-

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Necessary. A better one is
Corrosive Sublimate, or ss, dissolved in Zi
of Water, we think the best topical applica-
tion, for external sores, so we Lent powdered
may be applied. It is especially most use-
ful in internal ulcers, as those of the Tonsils
Utricle, &c where the Unguent can't be applied
(and where this is used in Symplic w. l. g. anabolic
some object to curing by topical applica-
tions, w. l. they say only respect the matter
and make it afterwards affect the Bone
But I can't agree to this, yet by curing
topical sores I don't affirm that we
remove the Disease, as I think some
internal consequences are liable to be
produced by absorption, yet I w. advise.
The healing of ulcers with the solution
(and thus we sinely seen Syphilis
checked in its moribund state —

The

The I advise much to the external use of Mercury yet I w^d not trust safely to it, and therefore in every instance where Ulcerations happen (and absorption takes place, I w^d advise its internal use.

Mercurial Fumigation was formerly much used in France (and is again revived there, w^{ch} no doubt is an active mode of application, whether intended to act topically or on the gen^l. Mass^{es} of fluids &c and may be preferable in some cases, especially in cullous ulcers but in most cases here I w^d prefer the solution of Cor. subl. tho I have myself but little experience of Fumigations.

The internal use of Mercury has been practiced in many Modes - By the Lymphatics on the surface of the body - By the Lymphatics of the Pectorals (and by the Lymphatics of the Nerves) and

and small Intestines. The introduction of
it by the Lymphatics on the surface has
been long used (and perhaps in very or-
derable habits it is the best mode of
exhibiting it, many objecting to the in-
troduction by the Mouth, as injuring the
Stomach. Undoubtedly some have ex-
perienced so violent that Mercury to cause
Diarrhoea, in w^{ch} case the introduction by
the surface is best, tho here it may
so excite looseness as to require Opium
unction is chiefly useful where the
Virus has been stop'd in its progress
thro the Lymphatics, tho many dispute
whether Buboes sh^d be resolved many
case, or whether a suppuration sh^d
be brot on. Where they can be discus-
sed, I think it is the best mode & no-
thing is more useful than Mercury
rub'd not on the gland itself, but
on

on these parts from whence the Extremities of the Lymphatics of the Glands take their rise. Thus in case of Pseudo in the Groin it sh^d be rub'd down the inside of the Thigh — These are the Cases where the Introduction by the Surface is necessary.

Mercury has lately been employed in France in the way of Injection into the Rectum; but I can't see any particular Advantage from this Mode, Where the Venus exerts its effects on any parts, the Introduction of Mercury into the System is necessary, and the best mode of doing it is by the Mouth. The different Preparations for this purpose may be referred to 2 heads, the med & the acut Mercurials; the former for acting more permanently, the latter more impy, the one being better suited for obviating symptoms, and the acut —

off for overcoming the Disease, in its most inveterate State.

With reg^d to the chief of the Mild Mercurials, M^r Plenke of Vienna, makes use of a Solution, a Pill & a Syrup, he says that there is an affinity between Vegetable Mucilage and Mercury and that by the previous union of them there is no disposition to purge, but his reasoning is not well founded, and his Mercurials induce Salivation, &c, particularly his Pills and Syrup, and this last can't be kept ready made, and besides much caution is requisite in the Triluvation.

The Mercurial Pill of the London & Edⁿ Pharmacopoeias, where Purged is Cur'd, I think is the best, here we have every advantage derivable from the Mild Merc^{ur}ials. I imagine that Salivation is only

only to be looked for a cure of the System
being changed with Mercury; so I w^d
advise to keep the patient just on the verge
of Salivation, from w^{ch} we derive all the ad-
vantages of Mercury without the incon-
venience of Salivation. In this still much
depends on the tritine (and as Bread is
most soluble in our fluids it is doubtless
preferable to g. Guaiac, &c.

With reg^d to the more Acrid or Saline
Mercurial preparations, their effects are
more sudden, and most effectual for con-
tracting symptoms. The princ^l of them
are 13. Mr. Heyser's Pill, Calomel,
and Cor. Sublimate

Heyser's Pill is the mildest, in w^{ch}
Mercury is joined with Vegetable Acid. It
can seldom be actomed w^{ch} conseq. of its
saline quality so far as to excite salivation
It unites the powder of the Active (and

mild preparations. I used it where the Constitution could not bear the more active saline preparations (and could only be acted on by the mild ones.

But these pills are very expensive. and hard to be got.

Calomel is more freely used, and consists of Mercury joined with the Annatic acid. It is variously used; in a large dose it is a brisk Cathartic, but it is best introduced into the system in small doses, tho some unjustly say that it never enters the system, while others say it may affect the Mouth sooner, than Corrosive sublimate. It may be considered as an intermediate preparation between Keyser's pill and Cor. Subl.

Corrosive Sublimate, by its internal use, affords the most immediate relief
particulary

particulary in cutaneous affections of the Venereal kind, it also stimulate the system much, but it is most useful in obviating symptoms. perhaps we sh^d never trust to a preparation w^e can't be kept long enough on the system.

Many more preparations, analogous to these, might be mentioned, but they are most commonly used (and little needs to be said concerning the remaining Remedies Velinde Vegetable Syrup (and the Rob Antihistellique), w^e an eminent Chemist in Paris has found to consist of Mercury and Honey; and many more have been related, w^e I am doubtful whether in this Country have produced a radical Cure Besides Mercury, many other Remedies are employed, as — Sar-

Sarsaparilla has been long fashionable. It is said to have produced cures of itself, even where Mercury had been tried in vain; but I doubt if ever it was used successfully without the previous use of Mercury. We may look on such related cures as dubious, (and as to its curing after the failure of Mercury, it is more doubtful; it has indeed removed symptoms remaining after Mercury had eradicated the Disease. On the whole I think the Reputation of it is more than it deserves, yet it may be of great service when used wth Mercury. It chiefly operates by sweat and may thus be useful —

Guaiacum has also of itself been said to cure where both Mercury and Sarsaparilla had failed, but I think it possesses only

only equal power with the Sarsaparilla
tho' more perspirable

Mezerion has also been used in
this Disease, as far as we know its
History, it was first used at Lisbon in
Mica Diet Dant. This Dant was
published by Dr. Don. Monro, and was
an unchemical preparation, containing
red sanders (and other substances of
the same quality serving to conceal the
Composition its basis being Mezerion
at this place (and particularly in the
Infirmary, it is prepared more simply
consisting of Sassa (and other Woods
joined with Mezerion on w^{ch} the
Activity chiefly depends. There is great
reason to think it is the best of a
Remedy lately much extolled and
sold by Dr. Kennedy of London at

at a Guinea the bottle. From these prepa-
 rations of Mezereon the best Effects have
 been derived, especially in obstinate ul-
 cers, w^{ch} are probably supported by some
 other Cause besides the Venereal Virus
 as Scrophula, such Cures have been per-
 formed very surprisingly. The Mezereon
 is so active that it requires caution
 being very acrid and Stimulant, the best
 way is to use the Common Decoction
 of the Woods as a Vehicle, boiling in
 lbij of this, 1.2, or 3 drams of Meze-
 reon, gradually increasing it, I've used
 it combined with flower of Liquorice,
 beginning with a small quantity, as
 1/2 a grain or two for a doze (and thus
 in substance) used with caution I
 think we obtain its good effects in a
 way preferable to the Decoction. The
Labellia Syphilitica, a plant
 used by the Indians with great
 success

Success, has been mentioned by many Writers (and well described by Huxley) It has never been bro't to this Country to have its virtues tried here.

Besides these Remedies (used for a radical Cure, thus have been employed to obviate further Symptoms (and for counteracting the effects of Medicines.

Sometimes Mercury produces great Constiveness, whether from the Milt. Diet used with it or not, we can't say. When thus happens it is obviated by gentle Cathartics, as Al. Pucine, Manna, (from Tart: or by emollient Injections.

But more commonly a considerable Dysentery is induced w^{ch} is very distressing (and entirely disappoints us in the effects of the Mercury. This may be counteracted by varying the mode of

of introducing the Mercury, but if this
proves abortive recourse must be had to
Opium.

Anyf. particular to be ob^d.d in
a Mercurial Course, is the restraining of
Salivation, w^{ch} often occurs, Saliva-
tion is now exploded in L^d. V. as it
can be cured without it, (and it is found
rather to retard the Cure, it is no farther
useful than as a test that the Mercury
has entered the System, but its tack-
ing the Gums is a sufficient proof of
this. Wherefore when Salivation hap-
pens in any great degree, as it may
carry off the Mercury from the Sys-
tem. I think it is best to check it.
This we may do by Sulphur, w^{ch}
has been Mo^t to have a great ef-
fect, but upon an ill founded
Theory

Theory, it having no more effect in stopping a Salivation than other gentle Cathartics have; (and we now find that cooling purgatives are the most effectual, as Glauber's salt repeatedly given. I am informed by a Gentleman of veracity that Plasters applied between the shoulders are an efficacious method of checking Salivation and doubt not but it may be attended with considerable advantage.

Troublesome symptoms, as Pains in the back may remain after the Virus is eradicated (and are rather consequences of the Mercurial course than of the Disease. The best mode for relieving these pains are Friction (and Exercise as also the Bath, w^c may remove them. Cold Bathing may also be used but it is hazardous (and I've seen it

it bring on acute Rheumatism. Indeed there is not much danger from the admission of Gold during a Mercurial course but not because Mercury renders the body more susceptible of Gold than any thing else, however Gold Bathing sh^d. not be used till the Mercury has been intermitted for some time (and after the use of former Remedies).

Warts are anoyf. symptoms in the last stage of Lues, but I think they are by no means a venereal symptom, nor are they to be cured by Mercury, w^h when here used (and pushed too far) has proved fatal. Where they are of such a figure as to be removed by a Ligature, it is the best way
 of

of destroying them. Where this can't be done the Knife may be employed; but whether taken off by either of these Methods, they commonly shew a disposition to regeneration. Caustics have also been employed, (and to a certain degree these sh. always be used after they are extirpated by the former Methods. Pulo. Sabini is a very good application as a caustic. A solution of crude Sol. Am. (and also of fer. sub.) are both good applications after the use of the Knife or Ligature —

As to the Regimen during Syphilis, it must be altered according to circumstances patients were formerly kept very warm, but this need not be

be advised too strictly, tho' it is certain
 that Syph. is more easily cured in warm
 than in cold climates, however an equal
 temperature is necessary (and they must
 never be exposed to sudden changes of
 Weather, they sh^d. keep the house, but
 if this can't be done, they sh^d. wear
 flannel shirts (and warm cloaths to
 prevent the effects of cold. As to Diet
 Stimulant Food must be avoided, as
 also all Spices (and high season-
 ed Meals Milk (and Pharmacia with
 other Vegetables sh^d. be the chief part
 When Milk can't be had, animal
 Broths may be used where the
 Pat^t is much emaciated —

Cancer

Cancer

This Disease may be justly ranked under the head of those we are the *opprobria Medicorum*. It cannot be said to be peculiar to any Age, but is more frequent in advanced than in early Life —

History. It sometimes begins from the most trifling causes sometimes from a common phlegmon degenerating into Cancer. It frequently arises from scrophulous Tumors, (and a Wart pressed, as also simple ulcers, have given rise to it, but schenck from whatever cause is the most common Origin of Cancer; & there is no part in w. c. schenck may not degenerate into Cancer, but the Mammas in females are most sub-

subject to it.

It begins with a hard circumscribed swelling, the skin remaining unchanged in color with little pain at first. After it has remained pretty long in this state the swelling suddenly increases, to a degree of inequality, accompanied with a sense of itching and disagreeable sense of heat without any tendency to suppurate. The tumor now acquires a blue or lead color the veins often become varicose, the pain is acute and lacerating and the lymphatic glands swelled. This is the occult state of it, in w^{ch} it often continues during life, but sometimes kills the patient by a hectic.

In oth^r cases the pain still increases, the skin tends and begins to

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to emit a fetid cadaverous smell
and an open ulceration comes on the
discharged matter corroding the Neigh-
bouring parts. The progress is uncertain
according to the variation of the acrid
Matter thus discharged, the ulcer some-
times puts on a fungous appearance
the edges become hard or black (and
often swells and turn backwards
it is a bad appearance; a disposition
to the morrhagical flow happens in
the sore from the slightest Cause
or flow without any Cause at all
at length the pain becomes exces-
sive, the body wastes, the patient is
watchful and drowsy, and is other-
wise

cut off by Convulsions by Delirium
Anemic, or most freq. by typhoid Febr.

Diagnosis Cancer can't well be con-
founded with any oth. Disease, it is easily
known in its advanced state, but in the
beginning it is hard to distinguish it
from Schirrus, of w^{ch} it is most freq.
the sequel, but the distinction between
Cancer and Schirrus is immaterial, as it
is also between the occult and Cancer of
treatment being much the same.

Causes. It may generally be traced to
some obvious cause, w^{ch} is commonly some
"accident producing Inflamm." and Schirrus
it often arises from some slight discharge
depressing passions, long irritation to
wounds &c sometimes the Cause can't
be known and then it is tho^t to
be hereditary w^{ch} in many Cases five

Give known to be fact, having seen
 whole families affected with it, whose pa-
 rents had it, w.c. may be easily accounted
 for, from its approach to scrophula. It
 also may be said to be infectious, it having
 been said that a cancerous uterus gave it to
 the penis of the Husband.

Theory

Cancer has been supposed to consist
 of some morbid matter floating in the gen.
 Mass (and at length forming upon one part
 of the body. But this idea is now laid
 aside, (and it is agreed to be a local affec-
 -ion, (and that by absorption the more
 distant parts become affected, the glands
 are generally the seat of it, (and when it
 affects the surface it is probably seated
 in

in the sebaceous glands.

The causes operate by producing obstruction in the vessels, by w^{ch} a new Action is produced in the neighbouring ones, by w^{ch} a peculiar Matter is formed, w^{ch} gives rise to all the symptoms either as being topically applied by the absorbents or circulating in the gen^l Mass.

Practice.

I w^{ch} consider Cancer as principally local and that the cure of it may be aimed at one these principles.

1. The total removal of diseased parts.

2. The restoring parts mortally affected to a sound state, w^{ch} last is done by restoring a proper condition to the vessels or by restoring to them a due state of

of action. But generally all we can
do, is to palliate, by dimming the pain.
Much has been said with reg. to Exter-
sion. In the begining it may produce
a radical cure. There are many opponents
to this practice, who say the patients
die after the operation with the greatest
pains produced by Acrid Matter left in
the system. This may happen when
the affected part has not been entirely
removed, or when the operation is delayed
till a consid.^{le} absorption has taken
place in the neighbouring vessels. The
Operation may fail by being too long
delayed, when a morbid state of the
body is produced where there is a
probability

probability of its recurrence. (and where
the tumor is too firmly attached, the
operation may fail. But yet I think
it w^d. rather retard the progress, and on
the whole I think it is the most effectual
means, as appears by the publication
of M^r. Hill of Dunfermline. When this is
not done, other Remedies, both internal
(and external, may be employed,

Cicuta has of late been recommended
by Dr. Stark of Vienna, who has pu-
blished many Cases of its success
with others however it has not yet
had the same success, (and many
are disposed to think it of little efficacy
I indeed don't think it is so powerful
as

as he mentions, but yet has a powerful
 Osm. I have seen it of service in
 Many Cases. what its mode of operation
 is I can't say it seems to possess a specu-
 lar Narcotic power (and perhaps in y^e
 way it may alter the morbid state of the

vessels. It must be given so as to excite its
 Narcotic Effects (and for this purpose the
 Extract of the Leaves is to be less preferred
 than that of the seeds but it is best to
 begin with the Extract or powder of the Leaves

Mercury has been used both Externally
 (and internally. But it has been doubted how
 far it ever produced a radical cure of itself
 after the Disease had passed Schorruw. In
 this state by producing an alteration in
 the

The Circulation it may resolve it & (and
when the Cancer is even in an open place
it may be used with advantage (and the
most advantage is then to be derived from
it topically applied in the form of the
solution of Cor. subli., some are fondest
of the solution in a Decoction of Cicuta
Arsenic was formerly used externally
by the Quacks with success. I never used
it but once (and then it did not succeed
the patient died soon after the use of it, tho
according to the symptoms (and time, there
was no reason to suspect any bad effects
from its use, I gave gr. ʒs tho: it has
been given to gr. ʒ or 4 in France (and
is now given internally by Dr. LeBine
But perhaps no great Credit is to be
placed to his Authority.

Solanum has been externally used,
but has produced no other Effects than as

as a Disinfectant. A case is related by Dr. Graham of Stirling in a letter to Dr. Hope in the Med. Comment where it had this effect. It has been given in Decoction but its use is very uncertain (and I never heard of any other benefit derived from it.

Mezereon has been used in the ulcerated state. It has cured sev^l sores, and other Ulcerations. I've used it combined with Calomel in sores apparently of the Cancerous kind with good effects. It may perhaps be used with advantage, and without any bad effects, in many ways.

Acetum & Myosclarnicus have been said to be useful, the former as healing sores (and the latter as obviating symp^s.

Mineral Waters one I believe of little use, especially after Cancer is in an ulcerated state they are probably useful in Scrophulous habits - — —

Electricity has lately suggested from
the accidental cure of a Lady by lightning
fire directed it in scab. humors (and other
own affections; but I never reaped much
advantage from it, yet from its Stimulat-
ing effects. I w^d. be inclined to try. There.

Verruco Equine (The excrescences
on the inside of Horses legs taken
to the quantity of 2i; is recommended to
change the appearance of the sore; but
what effects this Remedy has, must
be referred to future Experience.

Besides those Remedies, many topical
Applications have been found useful in coun-
teracting the most dreadful symptoms.
Salutrine preparations have been
found of great service, as the Sac. Sal:
both in Ointment as a Dressing (and
in

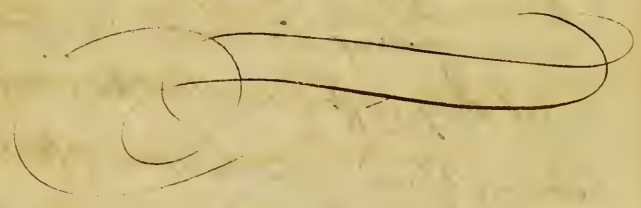
and in Water as a Lotion.

Barrel Poultices have been much recommended to correct the cadaverous smell of cancers, and are very useful for this purpose, but it is to be questioned whether they are of farther service than the removal of the putrid Odor.

Fermenting Poultices, consisting of a mixture of Flow Water, and yeast so as to ferment, have been employed with the same intention, but they are more useful in Mortification than in Cancer. They are used to correct the putrid odor on acct. of the fixed Air they contain. Issues have been employed as near the part as possible, to retard the progress of

of scirrhus into cancer, and even of
totally preventing it.

In the last stage of cancer recourse
is often had to Opium; with a view of pal-
liating where the pains are very violent, &
perhaps it is only useful in cases not too
memorable, to render life more easy. —



Impetigines

Impetigines. Or

Cutaneous Affections

All these are Affections of the External parts of the body; tho I don't consider them as forming a proper Class, some are local, (and others connected with affections of the System, (and tho the Cutaneous Affections are similar in appearance yet they differ much in their nature. Some depend upon the state of the skin, Others on the sebaceous glands, (and a 3^d sett upon a gen.^l affection of the fluids

The Genera of these must therefore be very various, tho by no means ascertained, (and notwithstanding Modern Nosology, much ony^s subject

of Impetigines yet remains to be done
 a new Treatise is published on this
 Subject, but I have not found any Author
 full (and correct, therefore we shall pass over
 them more slightly than I would wish.

PSORA.

The Itch is a Disease w^{ch} I need scarcely
 describe. It attacks all Ages (and Sexes, &
 tho more common in some Countries than
 others, it is only so on acct. of particular
 circumstances, as uncleanness &c. Touch
 is sufficient to communicate it (and diff^t
 kinds of Aliment are said to produce it
 History. It is solely confined to the
 Skin, generally appearing first on the
 hands between the fingers where the
 Skin is tenderest (and where we might
 suppose it and be most easily received &c.

and is communicated from one part to another. It appears in little Vesicles filled with a transp.^t fluid attended with a very itching Sensation (and tho the pustules be broke by rubbing or scratching they still Itch.

It may be easily checked in the beginning otherwise it runs over the whole body for some Men in dry scurf, in others it breaks out in open ulcers.

Some Constitutions have a greater discharge from the Principles than others have, particularly when the Pustules degenerate into ulcers. These terminations distinguish it into 2 Species Secca and Humida essentially different in their Nature —

The termination of the Itch is not to be avoided, tho inconveniences, & sometimes even Death have been the con-

consequences of an improper method of cure.

Theory

Some think that Mela is the work of a peculiar kind of insects, &c. first suggested by Bonomo. Others, since him, have concluded that every infectious Disease depends upon insects, as Dysentery, &c. but few carry this Opinion so far, (and many deny it in the Mela) no such insects appearing from many accurate observations; And if they do they may be only consequences of the Disease.

Practice

Whatever may be the Theory, the local affection is chiefly to be combated w. we think proceeds from a peculiar acrole Matter, (and upon this supposition we find the principles

cw

on w.^c the cure may be bro^t. about
 1 By the Evacuation of the foreign in-
 fectious Matter giving the disease.

2. By the destruction of the Activity
 of that Matter.

The former we can hardly obtain
 as the Matter is too encircumscribed; so
 we can only cure by destroying the active
 quality of this Matter. This is done by
 the following Means?

Sulphur is the chief, than w.^c per-
 haps there is none more effectual inter-
 nally (and externally. It is tho^t
 that by its internal use it is com-
 municated to every part of the system
 being very penetrating, as appears by

by its coloring Silver in ones pocket
by the steam arising from the Body
acting directly upon it.

Externally used it is most power-
ful in the form of Ointment, & is rarely
fails. The manner of application is by
friction repeated 3 or 4 Nights successively
and if this does not answer it may
be thus repeated after a short interval.

The great objection to this is the disa-
greeable smell, but this may be corrected
by the Essence of Lemons, or as some say
by washing the Flowers or crude Sul-
phur previously in Spirits, w^{ch} no
way diminishes its activity.

The internal (and external uses
sh^d. be conjoined.

Nitric Acid has been internally
used in this Disease, (and is supposed
to have been first introduced by

by His Prussian Majesty's Army
 about 20 years ago. The Sulphur
 is only a composition of this acid.
 The pr. of Gristly. The formula is of
 Vitriolic acid $\mathcal{Z}\mathfrak{i}$, water $\mathcal{Z}\mathfrak{v}$ Syrup $\mathcal{Z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$
 of w^c 30 drops are taken in Water
 2 or 3 times a day, w^c I am informed
 is attended with great success. I've
 used it in Leprous affections wth much
 benefit, (and think it may cure Cases
 where Sulphur fail. It may also be used
 externally, united with Hogstard oil
 But little attention is paid to it, as the
 Cure by Sulphur is so easy.

Mercury has also been used in this
 Disease, but the efficacious is seldom
 necessary, (and is inferior to Sulphur.
 No

Its external use is the best, in the form of the Common blue Ointment, but a solution of Cor. subl. may be less dangerous.

Stannops Mineral (a combination of Mercury (and Sulphur) has been supposed more efficacious, but is now little used, (and the Activity of the Mercury is here almost destroyed by the Sulphur if properly made.

Mineral Waters are by some recommended in this Complaint particularly the Sotonic ones (and in some Cases they may be useful but I believe their use is gently superseded by Sulphur.

Saturnine Lotions, since Lead became so frequently employed have been used here, (and no doubt they are sometimes effectual but I apprehend that any saturnine Remedy is inferior to Sulphur ————— Gum

Gum Myrrh, in the form of Ointment, is much used in some countries. I have tried it where it succeeded after Sulphur had failed, but there is reason to doubt whether these cases were real Psora or of the Herpetic Kind.

Nitre has been used externally with success. The following Remedies have been employed to obviate particular symptoms.

Cathartics may be useful to prevent bad effects of a cure for from the. External application of Ointments a change is made in the Circulation at the surface, & requires to be compensated by some other Means. In plethoric habits it is very necessary to begin wth Cathartics where they sh^d never be omitted, but in debilitated habits they require caution. Sudorifics & Diaphoretics have been employed, but we seldom use them.

Herpes &

Herpes & Lepra.

These Diseases, tho' looked on as different Genera, I treat of tog^r. They are very difficultly distinguished, often running into one another, but may sometimes be very much varied. Under these 2 terms I comprehend all the Eruptions vulgarly called Scorbatic Eruptions, these Complaints where the Eruption is moist (and having a consid^{le} tendency to ulceration) I call Herpes (and those where the Eruption is dry (and scaly) I call Lepra

History. The common appearance is an obvious deformity of the Skin, sometimes appearing only on the hands (and face; these Eruptions are sometimes florid (and red, sometimes dry & scaly (and in some cases moist (and some have

have yellow vesicles frequently running into one another. —

In some the Disease spontaneously terminates, in others it remains fixed for a time, it often ceases a while, and returns again at certain seasons, particularly in the Spring in those who never had it before.

Causes. It is equally common to all Ages and Sexes.

Many Causes have been assigned to it but none are more common than improper Diet, either too spare or salt, and Uncleanliness, as dirty Cloaths. In many it is hereditary. It may also be communicated from the matter discharged in Herpes and applied to the skin.

of a sound person. But it more commonly arises without any evident cause

Theory

For the Pathology of these Diseases I refer you to Dr Dunsdales' Inaugural Dissertation published lately at this place, tho I can't adopt his opinion particularly with reg. to the influence of the genl. Mass, tho w. I can't use them all, yet I make no doubt that it may serve. A Gentleman here Dr Jackson attempts to prove that most of the Cutaneous affections arise from a State of Debility of the arterial Vessels, but into a particular acco. of this we can't enter, (and you know I am much of his opinion. It gives a pretty good proof of the connection between the Stomach and

and Skin, of a Sympathy between the Vessels of the Stomach (and of the Skin, and particularly their Capillary Vessels.

Tho' I can't refer all the Causes to any one head yet I consider all the remote Causes as operating on the following principles.

1. By inducing a morbid Condition of the genl Mass of fluids.
2. By bringing on morbid affections of the Cutaneous Vessels.
3. By occasioning a depraved secretion from the sebaceous Glands of the Surface.
4. By occasioning a morbid affections of the bulbs of the Hair.

Practice

The Indications of cure are various

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from the diversity of the Causes on
w^{ch} they depend.

Where the Solids are affected they are
restored sound by Evacuations or proper
Aliment.

Where the Vessels are affected the Indis-
position is to restore a proper Tone; this
is done either by increasing or by de-
creasing the Tone.

The state of the Gelaceous Glands is restored
by restoring a proper State; or by removing
them.

Where the Bulbs of the Hair are af-
fected we endeavour to restore the sound
State of them, or else to remove them.

The particular Obstr^s are both internal
and external.

Purgatives have been very com^{monly}
em-

employed in the supposition that the
 gen. Mass of Fluids is always affected
 but when the external vessels are affected
 (and the Disease arises from Debility
 these Orients rather do harm, therefore
 are now less used than formerly! but
 where a diseased state of the fluids
 exists they are useful in some cases.

When the affection is topical (and
 supported by an increased determination
 purgatives repeated at proper intervals
 are useful. They also obviate sympt^{ts}.

Where external applications are used
 purgatives are necessary to hinder
 determination to any viscera for w^h
 none is preferable to Sal Glauberi
 tho' many are pentickly fond of

of Sal Polycrystus. I don't doubt but
this may have some effect by entering
the Solids, but I believe its chief
Virtues are as a fungative, (and perhaps
many of its good effects are owing to the
quantity of Menstrum used in detaching
it, as then acting also as a Diluent.)
Punging mine Waters with the same
intent are also useful, (and those having
no fungative quality perhaps operate
by detaching the System.

Sudorifics: are also used. Some
advise the strongest in herpetic affections
as Powers powder Malin lepin, even
in conjunction. but this practice is not
always useful, as these violent
sweatings are accompanied with great
determination to the surface w.^{ch} in-
creases the Disease: therefore sh.^d be
used cautiously. With more freedom
we

we use the Decoction of Sassafras
 and other Woods, (and also of the
 Corticostillic we formerly was not much
 used, but is now much recommended
 by Dr. Lelston of London, who thinks
 it is so effectual that he seldom uses
 any other; but it has no sensible
 effects as a Diaphoretic I've used it
 with good effects (and I think it mostly
 acts as a Cathartic, I think the
Serpentina Virginia is the very best
 Diaphoretic, the perhaps it also operates
 otherways.

Antimonial preparations have been
 much used as Earl. Emel. (and I
 am very fond of Crude Antimony
 here, (and the it may be precarious
 on acc^t of the quantity of acid in
 the Stomach (and other accidents
 tending to dissolve the Metallic
part

part, yet from Experience I have a great
 opinion of it. Now for the Operation of it
 depends on the Sulphur it contains I will
 not pretend to say. It has been long
 known to Farriers as cleaning (and soft-
 ening the Skin of Horses (and I would advise
 its use very much.

Mercurial preparations have also
 been much used to some consid.^{le} g.^{ty}
 both externally (and internally. Here it o-
 perates as an Evacuant (and also per-
 haps by giving a peculiar Stimulus to
 the extreme vessels, removing obstruction
 and causing adne Circulation (and per-
 haps on these principles it operates
 equally well when applied externally
 as when given internally. The greatest
 benefit I think is to be expected from it
 in the form of Cor. Sol. made into a
 poultice with the Solution of it (and
 Broad use applied externally keeps
 the

the parts considerably moist and removes
the hardest incrustations.

Infusion of the Oenanthe Crocata
one of the poisons is among them.
The first case in w.^e I knew of its being
successful, is one related by Dr Rutley
where it was given by mistake instead
of the Juice of the water. Poisoned to a man
labouring under a Catarrhus Eruption w.^e
had baffled every thing else, the Juice of
this Root first produced Nukgo, but
on his persisting in its use in small
doses, the patient soon changed much for
the better, and was at last completely
cured, since that time it has been
used here with success I've given
it but without effect owing perhaps
to an under dose of it. I did not give

give the Juice, but a simple Infusion in Water, we probably did not extract its Virtues as it contains Oil & I think a Spirit! I met with the most violent Menstruum but its use (and mode of exhibition) require further experience.

Veratrum has lately been much employed. Much has been said of it in Germany. The powder of the Root as given in Pills (joined with Mercury, &c) was tried by Dr John Pringle of London & found it (and pushed it so far as to produce threatening symptoms, but about much relief, and I think it is not yet established as a powerful Remedy.

Gallium Aparine, or Goose Grass the expressed Juice has been said to be taken 6 to a Teacupful every Morning for several days (and with success, and particularly in pimples on the face, for the latter Malmeux swell

Swelling medicine has been much
 extolled, but this has sometimes had
 the same effect as Mercurials.

Much advantage may be obtained
 by regular Diet, Abstaining Animal
 Food & Sp. Liquors (and too the above)
 almost to keep up the Excretions by the
 Skin (and Belly).

With regard to External Applica-
 tions, some are very averse to them,
 thinking them dangerous, as driving bad
 humors into the blood. But this theory
 is ill founded, their chief evil conse-
 quence from an altered Mode of Circulat.
 w^{ch} may be avoided by Evacuants giv-
 ing determination to the surface

La

Salurnie^{to} Lotions. Much has been said of Sacch. Saturni w. allays augment ed action, (and acts as an Astringent.

Mercurial Lotions. The Cornos. sub is the most efficacious; the others are used. Nitric acid is in many cases I think a powerful Remedy. It may be employed in Contment on the same principles as the Sac. Saturni. It has been but lately introduced in Cases of Psora (and I give it with Success.

Ink has been used in this Country especially in Herpetick Eruptions of the face perhaps this affords some proof of the good effects of restoring tone in this Complaint.

perhaps too, sea Bathing acts in this way. some think that its action is from its saline particles being absorbed; but others with myself think
with

with more reason that it is from the application of a Liquid impregnated wth Salt giving a Stimulus to the skin.

Sulphur has been used with success in the form of the Ungt. Antisporiticum Nitre has been employed both in the form of Ointment (and Solution); the addition of Soap is very necessary principally to obviate the Impurities generated. It is of advantage to keep the parts clean to wash them with Soap (and water w^ocs of farther use from the Alkali it contains acting as a Stimulus. —

The above are the chief Remedies, but milder ones have been employed, as absorbent powders, have been recommended, especially where there is much Water discharged, otherwise they are of little use. They have been used both

12.

a dry form, and in the form of Ointment.

Emollient Applications are useful in dry scups, as Oil, Cream, Lard &c but are of little use for any other purpose. I may here rank the Vapor Bath tho' it might be referred to the head of Diaphoretics. This in different Cutaneous Diseases has proved very salutary where there them? had failed. Whether its influence depends on the Vapor, or on certain Impregnations is not easy to say, but in delicate Cases, it shd never be omitted.

Smea

Sinea

This is a common and obstinate disease solely confined to the Head (and chiefly to the hairy scalp, and is sufficiently distinguished from other Diseases by its external appearance.

It sometimes begins with slight ulcerations, but more frequently with a rawness of the skin, from whence a thin matter exudes (and soon forms into hard crusts w^{ch} grad.^{ly} increase both in Breadth & thickness, sometimes accumulating an Inch deep. Their appearance is various sometimes yellow, sometimes green or black, but most commonly a greyish or white colour. The Crusts together with the Hair at length fall off, leaving the skin very (red, smooth and moist but

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but ulcers soon form, particularly about the edges of the Crusts, on the neck and fore head, discharging a solid Matter & giving an itchy sensation. The progress of this Disease is slow & it has scarce-ly a Natural termination in Recovery. In the advanced Stages it is reckoned incurable, but if taken in the beginning it is not so obstinate. But when removed is apt to recur. —

Many Causes have been assigned to this Disease. It may occur at any age but is most common in Children, owing perhaps to their being more exposed to uncleanness in the Head, by not properly combing it, whereby many scaly matters

matters are collected, w.^{ch} is the princ.
Cause occasioning Diseases of the
Bulbs of the Hair. It sometimes suc-
ceeds fevers (and the Venereal Disease
It is esteemed infectious, (and some
suppose it to be hereditary, it being
obs.^d to extend over whole Families, but
this may be owing to an uniform un-
cleanliness.

The Proximate Cause of this Dis-
ease is a morbid Condition of the Bulbs
of the Hair, (and on this supposition the
Cure is to be attempted on the fol.^g
Plan.

- 1 By restoring the Bulbs of the Hair
to their Nat.^l Constitution.
- 2 By the total removal of the diseased
parts

parts.

On these firm principles we can explain the Operation of many Rem^ds w^h have been used.

We must also endeavor to prevent the return of the Disease when removed.

The effects of a cure must also be guarded against, as bad consequences may ensue from a change of Circulation or the stoppage of an accustomed Evacuation.

Both internal & external Remedies are employed, but as the Disease is chiefly local, external applications have been most commonly employed.

Cathartics will never effect a cure of themselves, but may remove any symptom being the consequence of

of external applications, for w^h they
sh^d. be used at due intervals thro^u the
whole Cure (and must also be employed
after the Disease is removed to prevent
a return. The purgatives employed are
such as operate briskly (and are of the
refrigerant kind as) Glauber's salt
Infusion of senna Cream of Tartar, &c.

From Diaphoretics we can expect
very little service, unless where Sinus
is combined with obstructed perspiration
and even here they sh^d. be used with
caution.

Purpurantia are another Class
of Remedies recommended in this af-
fection, on the supposition of this
being

being a Disease of the whole system
such as Furmar, Agrimonia &c. but
they are of little use. —

Viper Broth is (used in Cutaneous
Diseases, but with little success —

Alterantia have also been (used
with a view to correct the depraved state
of the fluids. These are chiefly Antimonial
& Mercurial preparations. Their effects
have been ascribed to their topical irri-
tation (and not to their action on the
fluids in general. They are used with
more advantage externally. Salivation
is entirely unnecessary (and never ad-
missible. The external application of
Mercury before the crust is very thick
is

is no doubt of great use, (and the best way of applying it is in a poultice made of Bread with fer. Subl. For this purpose the head must be closely shaved I've seen this Medicine produce very good effects, but it may sometimes fail. The

Crugo Cris combined with an Emoll. Ointment is also a good Remedy, from w^{ch} I've often obs^d. the best consequ^t.

Arsenic has also been recom^d. (and if it has any good effects in Cancer. It may also be used here with success I've not tried it (and think it sh^d. not be employed till other Remedies have failed C. D.^r Vogel says he has

the
head
from
the
the
has seen convulsions from its applica-
tion.

Sulphur. fienticly a solution of
the Nepar Sulphuris has been used
by way of Lotion (and with success
in the London Hospitals

The Venetic Acid in the form of
Ointment may be used.

Lotions with caustic Alkali (and
with Oleum Tartare per Del-
quium have also been used, and
have great power in dislodging the
Crust.

Infusion of Tobacco (and of oys.
Vegle. Min. Subst. have also been used
but will never succeed in obstinate cases
(and its Narcotic quality may produce
bad

Bad consequences.

Dry powders as Sul, white Lead, Calamine, &c have been employed when the discharge is very great chiefly to prevent the matter from spreading, tho they are apt to produce crusts.

Emollient applications as sweet Butter, Oil, almond Oil and Hogstind have been employed to soften the crust and dispose it to fall off, and give way for more successful Remedies, and little else is expected from them.

A very powerful Remedy yet to be considered w^c is a Pitch Plaster for removing the affected parts by sticking fast to the head it will bring out the

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bulbs of the hair (and produce a radical
 cure, I wd be sorry to recommend it unless
 where exst. them? fail; in infants it can't
 be employed from the pain it occasions
 (and it is apt to excite violent Inflamm?
 it may be employed in more advanced
 life. It shd be removed in a partial
 manner, never more than the size of a
 crown at once, by w^{ch} we abate the
 Inflamm?ⁿ, w^{ch} I've sometimes seen so
 great as to occasion phrenitis.

Issues were used on the supposition
 of their letting out morbid matter, but I must
 reject this theory, as I think the morbid
 matter here does not exist in the ganglia
 but in parietal parts some advantage may
 be derived from them by preventing deter-
 mination to the affected part & consequent accu-
 mulation; they shd therefore not be omitted.

Neuroses

Nueroses, Or Nervous Affections,

Apoplexia.

When this Disease occurs it is distinctly marked (and runs its course in a very short time even in the space of a few hours and mostly terminates in Death. Its appearance is various, but the following are the most general

Symptoms. It sometimes suddenly attacks people apparently well, but is generally preceded by Headach, Trinitas Aurium &c, we may continue for some time before the fit comes on. The Pain of the head is confined to a particular spot to the fore head or to the back of the head. It is succeeded by Vertigo, an appearance of the surrounding objects turning round

sound; dimness of sight, indistinct vision
 in one or both Eyes; a prickling sensate-
 on in the Extremities. (and a loss of the
 Muscular power of the arms. In this
 fit the person falls suddenly down, when
 various appearances take place; sometimes
 crying, but generally the appearance of
 sleep; often an involuntary dis-
 charge of urine and feces (and gently
 a discharge of blood from the mouth. Ears
 Nose &c The face appears turgid, the tongue
 hangs out the Eyes discharge tears; the
 Limbs are generally Motionless, but some-
 times convulsed, the feet is void of all
 his senses internal (and external, the eye
 lids are sometimes shut (and sometimes
 open, the Breathing is attended with
 a peculiar Noise indicating laborious In-
 spiration, the Breast is agitated, the
 pulse at first is strong, (and the heart
 beats

violently, afterwards the pulse becomes slow (and weak) and a frothy Matter appears at the Mouth, (and at last he is cut off by Convulsions (and failure of Breathing).

But sometimes by the power of the System or of Med. (and, he recovers gradly recovering his senses, first the external (and next the internal senses. But sometimes various affections remain, sometimes a great degree of fever. Paralysis either genl. or in some particular part, as only in the side (and often in the tongue the Mental faculties are also less much impaired, particularly the Memory, w. they can't exercise with any strength; these affections are sometimes got the better of (and sometimes remain for life. —

Diagnosis. By a sudden (and total abolition of sense (and Motion (and

and by the Mode of respiration, Apoplexy is distinguished from other Diseases.

Causes. It chiefly attacks Men at late periods of Life; (and both Sexes are then equally liable to it, it happens in all seasons of the year, but most frequently, it is said, in Autumn. It is said to be hereditary (and as far as it depends on the Make of the Body it may be so, as on the Shortness of the Neck &c.

The Exciting Causes may be referred to 6 heads.

1 Causes determining the blood to the head as violent Drinking, Coughing, Vomiting, &c.

2 Injuries to the Skull or Brain as Strokes causing Fractures, or blows causing Concussion of the Brain w^out fracture.

3. Accidents restraining discharges from the Body as St. spilage of urine sudden Cure of cutaneous Eruptions, &c. —

4. Causes diminishing the flow of Blood to the Brain, as great Evacuations.

5. Affections of the sentient principle, as long continued Grief, &c

6. Poisonous Substances of the Narcotic kind acting on the sensible-Extremities of the Nerves as *Locuta*, *Opium*, *Hyosciamus* &c.

Now this Disease has ensued from all these, yet it may not follow them in every case.

Theory

From the symptoms it appears that the power of the Mind is disturbed or that the proximate Cause is a great state of Collapse it depends upon an Interruption of the State of connexion between the sentient & Corporal parts of the system; w^{ch} Communication depends on the structure of the Nerves (and Brain, &c) from this gen^l View we think

think that the Causes operate as pro-
ducing this Interruption on the prin-
ciples, viz.

1. By giving Compression to the Brain
2. By inducing a peculiar State of the Nervous power.

Practice

As to the course of Apoplexy is extremely
rapid it must have immediate Cure. From
the view we've given of various Me-
thods of Cure may be suggested. But the
chief objects to be aimed at in attempting
the Cure are,

1. The removal of causes interrupting
the Connexion between the Sentient &
Corporeal parts of the system
2. The increase of Excitement, or the
producing more intimate Connexion
between these parts ———

Now—

However a radical Cure is seldom to be expected. The principal Remedies have been recom^d. are, first

Blood letting. This has been much employed, particularly in the first attack, tho' there is reason to think it has often produced bad consequence; but sh^d it be om^d. the physician w^d. be blamed (and sh^d it fail or prove hurtful, he will not be concerned for employing it. Copious bleedings have no doubt produced good effects effects some of the Causes producing Compress-
sion, as extravasated blood from rup-
tured vessels, or an Accumulation in the proper ones, give room to N. S. and it is especially useful in the last Case. Some advise the blood to be drawn from the feet, but this goes on a Theory of obstru-
cting Circulation from the Brain w^h was long ago exploded. — Others

Others recommend it from the Arm
(and to give it a sudden Depletion allow-
ing to open both Veins at once, but the
Utility of this is very uncertain, it thus
seems to be from the Vessels of the Head
as the temporal Artery. The best method
is to draw it from the Jugulars or Occi-
pital Vein When there is no torpid face
an Evacuation from the Arm is best, but
when Turgescence takes place it is recom-
mended to be taken from the Jugulars
Besides general Bleeding, some recom-
mend topical bleeding i.e. if necessary
cupping & scarifying the Temples are
best.

Stimulating applications have
been used at the Commencement, par-
ticularly such as sweetly scize the system,
as Volatile Spirits to the Nose,
Mocha

Mechanical Stimuli, as friction, with pins under the Nails, & even the use of Actual Caustery, w^{ch} must induce a state very opposite to that induced by blood letting. Stimulatives are also used. These Methods are chiefly used when the Disease arises from too great Evacuations or a particular state of the Nerv. Energy (and here they may be useful, tho they don't remove the Cause of Collapse, so they are more generally applicable than Bleeding.

Volatile Substances applied to the Nose must not be omitted. But Stimulatives are not so certain, as in many cases they won't operate.

By their Compression it is said they promote the absorption (and discharge of a serous fluid, but this Method is very uncertain, (and they

They must be little used. The Actual
Cautery, (and pricking with pins, are
 not cruel, but they are powerful
 Cause of Exaltment (and the pat.^t
 will receive no injury from them
 As the pat.^t's friends will seldom ad-
 mit of the Cautery, pricking with
 pins is preferable

Injectioⁿs have also been used, both
 of the Emollient kind, as Water, or
 Milk (and Stimulant ones, as saline
 Matters, Turpentine &c. (and some advise
 more Stimulant ones the Vin Emel.
 Collo quanted Euphorbium, &c But
 if the pat.^t recovers these acrid Medicines
 will excite very violent Inflammation
 (and prove dangerous. Therefore the Em-
 ollient Injectioⁿs only are to be used
 (and if they do no service they are
 innocent

Tomentations of the Legs are also used w^{ch} by Stimulating the System or relaxing the external parts may be of service where the Disease arises from Compression.

Blisters are a powerful Stimulus & tho' not so expeditious as the Lancel, they may have the same effect. They also give an Outlet to any serous Matter w^{ch} may be lodged in the System (and they promote the Action of the absorbents. It is said they increase the Circulation, but even tho' they do this is no objection to their use, as this is counteracted by their other effects, so they sh^d not be omitted.

Sinapisms & other Cataplasms applied to the hands and feet have been used.

In this Disease external measures are better than internal ones, as the

The patient can't swallow; (and any attempt this way may be liable to suffocate him. As the progress of the disease is so quick few Remedies can be employed;

The Position of the Body is of great consequence. In the erect posture of the Head and trunk there is a more ready return of blood from the head there is less chance of an Accumulation of blood in the Head, (and there are few cases where this is not necessary, at least where it is used.

Of the Internal Remedies none are more commonly used than Stimulant Cordials, as Spirit C.C. Sp. of Lavender &c, of w.^{ch} little need to be said as where external Stimuli necessary so are these. But their good effects are obtained rather

rather better externally on acct. of the difficulty of swallowing, when a Conscience is coming on, they may then for some time be employed.

Emetics are by some recommended, and no doubt may be serviceable on some principles, as in agitating and rousing the system, and where a serious Effusion occurs they may act, as in Dropsies viz. discharging water (and promoting Absorption). But tho' on these principles they may be useful, yet they are more doubtful than any we've before mentioned. The Nausea they excite is unfavorable (and the effects of Agitation are also doubtful, therefore I w^{ill} not recommend them. The most preferable is Emetic Tartar w^h is also the best

Cathartice

Cathartics taken by the mouth, &
 Stastics are said to be very useful; but
 in this Disorder, we run its Course
 so quickly I can't think they have
 time to operate.

Stimulating Injections of Scur are
 preferable to the whole, As far as practice
 goes they do little in removing accumulated
 Water, at least in the Hydrocephalus

And in this case we continue then we longer

The Operation of the Trepan has been
 recommended to remove the pressure
 from the Brain. Some contend that
 in every Case it is useful, as admitting
 the atmosphere, (and thus expelling
 the blood by its weight, but I've little
 doubt of saying it is erroneously
 founded. What has been used with
 more

more reason to remove, compressed.
 Causes, where the disease arises from
 strokes it sh^d never be omitted. Where
 natural compression exists we have
 nothing to direct us to the seat of the
 Cause. Besides, if the patient dies it
 will be imputed to the Remedy, or
 w^c accid^t we sh^d never employ it here.

Paralysis

Paralysis

This term is differently used, some applying it to an insensibility (and loss of Motion of the Voluntary Muscles, we are naturally subject to the influence of the will; others dividing it into diff. Species, as Hemiplegia, Paraplegia Tremor, Atony, &c. all w^{ch} I shall comprehend under one Genus, as they differ only in degree (and all require the same Treatment. Therefore I consider paralysis as occurring where one or more parts are either partially or totally deprived of their Sensation (and Motion, at least in a great measure, I must observe that I think the occurrence of all the symptoms at the same time is unnecessary, the

loss

less of sense (and Motion frequently both occur at the same time, but some times there is a loss of sense while Motion continues, (and vice versa, But in any of these forms, or in a more genl or a partial way I equally reckon it Paralysis —

History. It begins in different ways, sometimes without any symptoms, preceding the paralytic affection, these occur instantaneously, but they more frequently occur as a consequence of other diseases, not infrequently during the course of fevers (and of apoplexy. In many cases the loss of sense or Motion is preceded by

Sec.

sec. Symptoms, as Vertigo, a sense of weight at the Heart, Dullness, impaired Memory, a Numb (and prickling sensation with frequent pains in diff. parts of the body, the natural heat is lessened, the pulsation of the Arteries irregular, the Circulation languid, (and at length the parts lose their sense (and Motion.

The extent of this Disease is various sometimes occurring in the Superior, at other times in the inferior Extremities but most commonly in one side or particular Organ.

After these parts become thus affected, the Muscles grow soft, (and flaccid, sometimes very rigid, in both cases the Skin is dry (and the Limb gradually wastes in some the Limb grows

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grows larger on acct. of an Edematous Swelling.

After this Disease is induced it is very tedious; sometimes terminating fatally in health; but this rarely happens (and then it is but gradual, generally resisting all attempts to cure.

When a natural Recovery occurs it is mostly the conseq. of some manifest change in the System, or of some super-vening Disease, as fever, Diarrhoea, Hemorrhages from passions, as Joy, Terror &c. But if not removed by these or such like means, it generally continues during Life, gradually augmenting. Many think it memorable, at least with respect to the restoration of Motion the Configuration of the Muscles seeming to be altered (and less fit for Motion ————— There.

There is no danger of its being confounded with any other Disease

Causes. It is more freq^t in late than in early periods. It is the consequence of apoplexy, Epilepsy, fevers, Hemorrhages, long continued pain, Cancerous diseases, and has arisen from a sudden suppression of Discharges, from Injuries to the Nerves, from long continued application of heat and cold, and from the fumes of Metals or Mineral spicuous, as Arsenic Antimony, Mercury, &c.

Theory

The Operation of the Causes is different but the gen^l principles on w^{ch} they act are the same. They affect the Condition of the fluid supporting a Communication between the sentient and corporeal parts

[Signature]

of the System. I take it for granted y^t.
 Their Influence on the Nerves depends
 on their containing a fluid w^c conveys
 Impressions from all parts to the Senso-
 rium, the effects of Volition, to the remote
 parts of the body. Therefore palsy arises
 either from certain morbid Conditions of the
 Medium, or of the Channels conveying
 it. Sometimes this fluid is more suscep-
 tible of Motion than at other times, but
 where this retains suff^t. Mobility, it may
 be affected by the state of the Channels
 thro' w^c it sh^d be conveyed, whether ad-
 ding as Solids or fluids (and may be
 induced many part. We therefore think
 that palsy is ultimately the effect of
 _____ Torpor

torpor of the Nerv. fluids or of Compression of the Channels conveying it.

On this we can explain most of the symptoms, tho' we are still much in the dark. The supposition we've suggested with respect to the proximate Cause is at least of some consequence in leading us to some rational principles on w^{ch} we may attempt the Cure.

Practice

From what has been said on Palsy, we must have in view the Restoration of free Communication between the Brain and affected parts, w^{ch} is to be done

1. By the removal of a Condition of the concluding Medium unfavourable to the ready communication of motion.

2. By the removal of Causes morbidly
affecting the Channels serving for the
conduyance of that Medium.

The Most onemovable of these Causes
are those giving Compression, as Tumors
Indurations, &c w^e may exist without
our knowledge, or even when known
they are com:ly out of our power (and
there is but little hopes of our removing
them, (and then the Disease will be
incurable —

Where a Nerve is eroded or cut, there
is also but little hopes, tho' there are
late Instances of cut Nerves being united
(and becoming of some service in exat-
ing their Functions, w^e ev:ly appears
from many ingenious Expts made
by M^r Cruickshank of London (and
I've had instances of sensibility
being

Being restored; but we can only be af-
fected by Nature's Operation. Hence I
mean to treat of these cases depending
on the State of the fluid in the Nerves or
the connecting Medium, being the only
instance where Medicines can be of use
(and the just hope for success. In
what manner these changes are indu-
ced we are uncertain, but it is no doubt
subjected to changes into its State, whether
the difference be in the Secretion or in
the fluid itself is hard to say. On the
supposition of a different Modification
of this fluid you see all the phenomena
may be explained no better I think
on the supposition of a change in
the

The secreting Organ, Viz. the Brain
 Therefore in paralysis, the restoring due
 Modality to the Nerv. fluid is the chief
 object, we do done by altering the state of
 secretion in the Brain.

When Torpor takes place it is done
 by increasing the action of the spinal
 part of the Brain giving Torpor. This is

done either by topical or genl. Stimulants

If the Torpor is not so great as to prevent
 every Impression, we may act on the Extrem.
 of the Nerves of the Limbs and communicate
 it to the Engine but if this does not happen
 we must act on the system in general
 The state of action or secretion may be
 changed by the increase of Mobility. These

These are the principles on which a Cure
 may be expected, (and I think they
 afford us a probable Ratio of the Operation
 of the Remedies employed in this Disease
 Various Means have been suggested
 from attending to the spontaneous Occurren-
 ces we have (since the Disease, In early
 periods of the Disease circumstances merely
 accidental have (arisen, as Hemorrhages
 and the Hemorrhoids, especially where
 the Disease arose from the suppression
 of them, (and this has given rise to
 Analogous Remedies, Hence

Bloodletting has been employed
 but is evidently a Remedy ill suited to
 various cases, as where it arises from
 unremovable causes. When the disease
 arises from extravasated Blood in the
Brain

Brain, or about A. or from an Accumulation of blood in the proper vessels. N. S. may be of great service. These causes happen in the plethoric habits, or in those subject to Haemorrhagies. If any benefit be expected from it, it must be used very soon as it is rather inadmissible at late periods (and on the whole I think it is dangerous (and that it sh^d never be resorted to, but manifest advantage arising from its use.

Cathartics have been employed in the same Cases as N. S. (and are also fitted to the same Cases. In some instances they may be very hurtful. The Stimulating ones by their first operation may be useful (and are less exceptionable than N. S. they are powerful means of drawing serosity from the system but

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but in any case of pure Torpor we can
expect but little from them. They are chiefly
useful where the Disease arises from Com-
pression (and that w.^o occasions serious
Congestion & evident from dropsical appear-
ances. In many however the Effusion
may be rather the consequence than the
cause of the Disease, some prefer the St-
imulating ones, as Scammony: Jal: (and
Cal: Others prefer the Saline, as Sal.
glyaub. Tart: Schab. Crem. Tart &c I think
both in certain cases useful, the last in
Effusion of Blood (and Congestion in the
Brain (and are alone admissible in
plethoric Habits. (and the Stimulating
ones are most useful when the disease
arises from Torpor or Compression depends
on seriously — — — — — C. Mui-

Diaphoretics are also recommended (and may sometimes be of service, as Sal. E. &c., but not by their producing Sweat but by their Stimulus.

Emetics & Emetics, in the same manner have sometimes produced instantaneous Cures, particularly where the Disease was situated about the head, as affections of Vision paralysis of the tongue, &c. During the Agitation they cause, they have produced convulsive Motions of the paralytic Limbs, seeming rather to give flattering hopes of a Cure than of a complete Recovery. They are of such a Nature as to produce a great discharge of Mucous therefore may remove serious Compression, some prefer the Evacuants of this kind, others the Stimulating. I think the present List of them very

very imperfect, (and vain of Opinion that
more useful ones than those in the Mat.
Med. may hereafter be discovered. The Nleeb.
& Euphorb. are too violent (and occasion
Inflamⁿ. They produce Effusion (and sometimes
Hæmorrhagy, therefore are dangerous (and
I wd prefer the Asarum & Asarabac.
Emetics are imagined to have great vir-
tue by cleansing the Stomach (and evacuat-
ing serosity, Ipecac. I think the best of
this tribe. The Antimon^l. Emetics (and
Mercurial ones, as Turb: Min: have
also been used. But I think if any
be preferable to Ipecac, tis Mustard
we stimulates as well as vomits.

But both Emetics (and Emetics may
be improper where the Disease arises
from Congestion of Blood in the
Brain

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Brain. They are chiefly used in advanced Periods, (and where it arises not from Compression but from Torpor

External Stimulants. - Epispastics
Epispastica, Moleficentia, Neurantica (and
Suppurantia have been used.

Friction with Flannel impregnated with Vol. Alk. (and other substances, have also been employed, but with little success, unless where the Disease arises from Compression (and then by stimulating the Extremities of the Nerves we may increase the secretion in the Brain.

Whipping the part with Nettles has also been employed, where the success depends upon the Inflamm. they excite. -

The Epispastica Neurantica are also very useful, even where the Disease arises from Compression, from the discharge of

afford wth the Inflamⁿ. But from the Inflamⁿ.
they excite, Gangrene may arise, the influ-
ence is more limited than that of the
Anabapientia, w^{ch} perhaps are therefore
preferable.

The Erysipatica suppuration, as Jones
are useful alone by the discharge they cause
and not by drawing the Nervous fluid to the
part, as many imagine. To one or oth^r of
these heads we may refer the external Stimulants

Many Internal Stimulants have
been used with advantage, by influencing
the Extrem^s of the Nerv^s in the mouth
and thus the State of secretion in the
Arterial Spout (and Sal. C. C. Castor-
lic, and Ham Qua; may be referred to
this head, also.

Arnica Montana (or German
Leop^d

Leopards Hair, &c. is lately introduced,
 commonly given in Infusion (and is said
 to be very useful, I'm not suff'ly ac-
 quainted with it to say much M^r Collins
 at Vienna has given a very good acct. of
 it. He has employed it with much advan-
 tage in form of Infusion, as 3 drms
 to 8 or 10 ounces of water (used in small
 quantities.

Tonics, as Peruv. Bark and Steel
 have also been used, (and may be of service
 in cases resembling palsy. But I am
 doubtful how far they are to be used in
 any case of palsy strictly so called. If they
 are proper in any case it is where there
 is no affection of sense in the part but
 loss of Motion, Besides these Prom^t.
 others are employed, as chiefly the Warm
 Bath, Mercury, friction, & Electricity

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perhaps none has been often used than
the Warm Bath. This probably
operates by its Heat (and Moisture but
from either separately is much to be
expected, but jointly by creating an agreeable
sensation, by creating Calor influencing
the Brain. Where the disease arises
from Corruption I believe it is hurtful
perhaps common Water heated over a
fire is preferable to any other as in this
way the Heat can be best regulated from
100° more is to be expected than from mois-
ture. The Heat sh^d. be from 120 to 100° but
above this few will bear it, (and under
this we have none of its most effects
(and it may be hurtful by retaining it
under 100° In France there are many
Nat^l warm Springs with warm
mud.

Altho. I am, but how far the good effects
of this are confirmed I'm not acquainted
It has been tho't that Water may be
more useful by being medical, But I
know of no Impregnation from w^c we
can expect much.

The Vapor Bath has been great-
ly praised, But I've seldom seen it
employed (and never with any good
effects (and if consider the application
of Heat with Vapor as a mode of Cure
from w^c we can't expect much service.

But the Warm Bath in all the diff^t
modes we've ment^d, (and sh^d be used
in all cases.

Mercury has been successfully tried
in Paralysis. How it operates I can't
tell, as it is neither calculated for the

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The removal of Torpor and Coma
-on. It is particularly adapted to Tumors
of diff^t kinds. The good effects of it are
not to be despised of tho' it does not
operate speedily, as it requires a long
application keeping the pat^t on
the verge of Salivation, probably it is
from the State it induces there that we
w^d need for its operation. In some cases
the saline preparations of Mercury
have been used with advantage, as
Calomel (anc^t Cor. subl. but the Mercury
pell is generally preferred.

Camphor has undoubtedly been
serviceable, operating on the
Nerves of the Stomach and Spine
Vie, (and thus affecting the whole sys-
tem, but we can't hope for advan-
tages from it by slight trials, it
must be long continued. I w^d not

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not advise large doses, we, I
think you seen productive of bad
consequences inducing convulsions &c
Electricity is the most powerful
of all the Remedies having no
doubt produced the best effects in
Cases of this Kind (and the safety
introduced into practice its efficacy
is here confirmed by undoubted
facts (see De Haens Nat. med)
(and Dr Saunders of Bath) phre-
sophers contend with reg. to its mode
of Operation some say it is to be
referred to its stimulus w. is in-
stantly possessed of; others say it
is chiefly sedative, w. appears
from

from its fatal effects on Animals

Now these phenomena are to be reconciled

I can't say, the diff^t modes may

have different Effects as increasing

the discharge of serum from the

Ear, Tears from the Eyes &c (and for

further information I refer you to

Dr. McCenson's Inaugural Dissertation.

without entering minutely into it.

Electricity may be used (under the

form of simple Electrification or electric

fomentation: The Electric Stream is

obtained by placing the body on a Non

Conductor (and by means of some

point the fire is either introduced or

drawn off. The most common mode of

using Electricity is (under the form

of Sparks. The last mode is by

by giving Shocks, (under w. form it w.
 appear to be sedative. probably the Death
 occasioned by these are to be rather attributed
 to a Concussion of the Brain than to the
 effect of the Electricity. There is evidence
 of its Stimulant effects just in every
 mode of application (and on this its
 effects in palsy may depend. We may
 consider the superior effect of Electy over
 other Stim^{ts} as arising from its power
 in pervading the Solids so quickly.
 Where a Stimulant is wanting it is
 the best we can use. It is principally
 suited to cases of Torpor removing In-
 sensibility, it alters the states of se-
 cretion in the parts of the Brain
 answering to the Nerves of the part.
 I do expect less advantage from sparks
 than

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than from shocks, tho' this last may be more dangerous, having proved fatal where Congestion was the cause of palsy, but this objection can't be made to Sparks, w^{ch} are never acceptable unless where we have evident Marks of Congestion, tho' even here Sparks are very acceptable.

My long perseverance Cures maybe obtained in many Cases, but most freq^{ly} after a certain progress of the cure the disease has remained Stationary, yet on the whole, we never ought to omit Electricity, w^{ch} may be used along with almost every other Application or Remedy (and it sh^d be persisted in, notwithstanding its having no marks of any great Efficacy even for a considerable time

Epilepsia

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Epilepsia

This disease in appearance is very diff.
from palsy yet this, as well as that, may
be ranked under the Nervous Affections

History. The p't. falls to the ground
in a state of total Insensibility, void of
Memory (and other Mental faculties,
with not only her legs (and Arms, but
every Muscle of her body most violently
convulsed the Respiration ceases to be
uniform Froth soon appears at the mouth

There are coexistent symptoms of Congestion
of blood in the head, the Countenance is red
the tongue hangs out (and is liable to be
bit off if not prevented, the teeth
are rattled tog. with force (and very
often broke thro' the whole Disease
a great Delirium takes place, with
Screams (and incoherent Words (and
during

during the fit violent discharges of urine
 Iced, (and sometimes blood, supervene
 and at last the pat.^t falls into a Motionless
 fit, like a profound sleep, w.^c is the
 close of the Paroxysm; sometimes
 many varieties occur, especially in the
 preceding and subsequent symptoms
 and the recurrence of the Disease. It
 sometimes takes place without warning
 at other times there are threatenings for
 many days, in w.^c case the chief sympt.^s
 are pain in the head, fluctuating, loss of
 appetite and aversion to food with
 Vertigo, dimness of sight, the pupil wide-
 lated and often a tinged state of the
 Tuna Conj.^a is perceived, especially after
 the pat.^t has been frequently attacked
 with the Disease. When the warning
 is transitory the fit is preceded by a
 copious flow of urine (and saliva
 in

in some cases by Bortorygni, but chiefly by the *aur. Epilept.* a particular sensation beginning in some part commonly in the palm of the hand from thence arising upwards, sometimes quickly, and sometimes slowly, till it arrives at y^e head.

When the Disease comes on the symptoms are sometimes diversified, they affect almost every function, mostly terminating with the Disease, but some continue longer profound Sleep often terminates y^e fit, after w^{ch} the pulse is often slow tho' gen^{ly} quick while the fit continues it is succeeded by a forgetfulness of what happened, and commonly dimness of sight, Stupor &c And sometimes perfect Idiocy has been induced by repeated fits.

As to the return of the fit, it

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It is very various, sometimes recurring
yearly, sometimes daily, (and in most
cases every hour. The fits are sometimes
repeated less frequently, but com.ly they become
more frequent.

The duration of a fit is from $\frac{1}{4}$ hour to an
hour (and sometimes only a few minutes
but more com.ly it lasts for days, (and
some are never free of the fits or convul-
sive Agitations. Diagnosis When con-
vulsive Agitations take place in a palsy
they are very slight. The Convulsions at-
tending the Morbus Sacer are more partic-
ular, (and attack one part first, (and
then another. (and the patient is not
only sensible, but can sometimes
tell what Muscle will be next seized.
Hysterical fits resemble Epilepsy in most

most; but from the Globus Hystericus
 and other symptoms we may distin-
 guish them, but better from the Mental
 faculties. In Hysterica the patient is sen-
 sible of what passes, but not so in Epi-
 lepsy (and I think that there is no
 Epileptic fit where the senses are not
 abolished for a time. —

Causes, as to these we are much in the
 dark. In most cases nothing can be
 assigned as the Cause. But in many
 Cases it can be traced to Manifest Causes
 however a peculiar predisposition is necessary
 what this is we can't tell. Many say
 it is Hereditary (and so far as it depends
 upon a partic^r state of the body it may
 be so, but this is doubtful) frequent
 exposure to the fets of their parents may
 give rise to this predisposition in
 Children. A certain degree of Debility

and a certain State of Plethora may be looked upon as the chief Cause. But we must look farther probably there is a peculiar disposition to Contraction in the moving fibres w.^e disposed to this Disease.

The Occasional Causes may be very different, Passions of the Mind & Mechan.^l Irritation at the Brain have produced it, and hence we acct. for it taking place from Exciters of the Skull. It w.^d seem also to take place from Irritation at remote parts of the body communicated to the Brain by the intervention of the Nerves, as appears in the Symptomatic Epilepsy, where it is propagated from the Extremities of the Nerves, and it has arisen from Tumors on Nerves &c. It also occurs

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occurs from other Diseases, as
from fever ushering in the Small pox
a state of excitation in the Brain, as
appears from the Turgescence of the
Eyes, but more frequently it occurs
without any obvious cause. —

Theory

The causes seem to act by Irritation
affecting the Action of the Brain as a
sensitive Organ, this Irritation maybe
either Mental, as Passions or chemical
as the Small pox, or Mechanical, as
Exosmoses, (and these may act on the
Brain either directly or by means of
the Nerves,

An Irritation, we w^d. say, is
the proximate Cause, w^d. gives rise
to

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to a change in the Brain (and its secretion causing a morbid action of it.

We may refer all the phenomena to this altered state of action occurring in an undrable system, as the affection of the Muscles (and of the Mental faculties.

It is probable that the Disease of the functions is to be referred to the convulsive Motions excited.

For explaining the symptoms we must look back to the Physiological part. In every case either a stimulus is applied to the Brain or the effects of them are conveyed to this Viscus, altering the state of Connexion of this part as to the convulsive force that all Motions are to be referred to Volition or Stimuli; i.e. excite Motion in the Nerv. fluid. Now these motions are induced we are next to speak.

We

Must refer the particular Motion of the Nervous Fluid, w^{ch} takes place in Epilepsy to Stimulus. This Stimulus may be made either on the Brain itself or on the Nerves. The Irritability w^{ch} gives occasion to Epilepsy depends on a relaxed State of the Musc. fibres or a peculiar state of the Nerves. The Theory I have delineated supposes that Epilepsy consists in a peculiar State of Action in the Brain induced by Stimuli, w^{ch} induce Convulsions in consequence of a peculiar Irritability in the moving fibres, (and on these we found the following Indications of the Cure.

1. The prevention of the peculiar action of the Brain.
2. The removal of a particular disposition.

disposition to motion in the Moving
Subres.

The 1st is done by 1st Removing
the exciting Causes. 2^d. preventing
their influence from being propagated
when they are applied to remote parts
3 Counteracting the influence of the
Irritation from inducing a different
State of Action in the Brain. If we
can accomplish the first we remove
the Disease if the 2^d we render the
fit Milder.

But if these can't be done we
must have recourse to the 2^d Indication
How to act on the Mental part of the brain
is hard to tell, but the removal of Iri-
tability is our chief object, w^h is done
1st By diminishing the Mobility
of the Nervous Energy. 2^d By
strengthening the tone of the moving

The moving fibres.

Epilepsy is a disease ag. to w. c.
many species are tho. to exist. We
shall mention the chief Remedies of
w. c. we can easily explain the Mode of
Operation however I think it an
affection incurable by any means yet
known; the Stimuli are so various
that they can't be removed, nor their
effects prevented; but in some cases
it may be mitigated. The means may
be referred to 3 heads.

1. Those employed for anticipating
or preventing the Accession before the
attack of the Paroxysm.

2. Those employed during the continuance
of

of the fit to mitigate or counteract the consequences.

3. Those employed in the intervals for preventing the Return of the fit. Of the practices ascribable to the first Head, nothing is more necessary than avoiding the exciting Causes, such as Fear, Anger, &c (and whatever excites these must be avoided).

Attempts to remove irritating causes have been tried, as the scarification of the Gums when it arises from Teething, vomiting arising from Worms (and from acidity in the Stomach occasion the fit, are to be counteracted by absorbents, &c. It may also proceed from Tumors irritating Nerves, and should be extracted, But in these Cases.

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Cases Epilepsy is only symptomatic
(and so does not fall in here

Antispasmodics. Some of these
are Stimulant (and others sedative
but both act solely on the Extremities
of the Nerves to. w. they are applied
(and by their connexion to the Brain
a different state of action is induced there

Friction & Tronmentation have
been used, the first giving a peculiar
Stimulus to the Extremities of the Nerves
the other giving a peculiar sedative sen-
sation, but I believe we can expect
little from them —

Sudden Strokes on the hands pricking
with pins, &c are said to stop the fit
Opie

operating by the fright they occasion
but I think few put much trust to
these practices.

Where we've time we may look
for better effects from antispasmodics
internally taken, From these we may
expect a great alteration in the Nerv. Sys-
tem, Both the Stimulant (and sedative
may produce good effects. Of the first, large
doses of Spt of Harts horn may be given
or rather Ether, by w^c. I've often seen
fits checked, w^c. w^c. probably have occurred
as a remedy w^c. may be pushed pretty
far.

The Sedatives, as Opium, Mustk
& Camphor may also have effect in
stopping the fits after threatening takes
place, even where the others have
failed

Failed; we may therefore try both, but
 I'm disposed to prefer the Stimulants
 because the sedative, tho' they allay
 Motion, yet they rather increase Mobili-
 ty & thus predispose to the fits.

Ligatures round the Extremities have
 been found particularly serviceable where the
 Aura Epileptica arises from any Extremity
 In this case the progress of it may be
 stop'd, When this feeling begins in the
 hands I've seen a Ligature prevent it.
 Patients therefore sh^d wear them
 constantly where this symptom occurs
 and tighten them upon the breaking
 -ing of the fit. But it is said that
 this practice has in some instances
 proved fatal, for by checking the
fits

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fits, they are rendered more severe when they afterwards recur. So I think it only advisable as joined with other means of cure, w^c may be more successfully employed when used with the signatures. These are the most powerful preventatives of the fit when it has threatened.

During the Fit many Remedies have been used, but I doubt if any of them be of any service (and if we can employ them safely.

The actual cautery is added, as a means of shortening the fit, but sh^d only be used to distinguish feigned Epilepsy from the real. perhaps there is no Disease in w^c physicians are more deceived, as many can feign this by practice (and often can't leave it

it off again. The test shew of insensibility is no proof that the accipitation was not internal. When the cautery is used the more attempt may be sufficient.

When the Fit comes on we sh^d believe-
sely endeavor to prevent Accidents w^{ch} it
is apt to produce. The chief views here are
the defending the head ag^t Injuries, the
tongue from being bitten (and the Chest
from being hurt by the patients
own hands, &c. The measures w^{ch} pre-
sent themselves are so obvious that we
(need not mention them. It is proper to
place the person in an erect posture
to put something between his teeth, not
Wood, Combs &c, as these are too hard
to be retained, some of them apt to
be swallowed, and are therefore ap-

inceptionable, but a towel or handkerchief
put in the mouth in the form of a bridle
is the best. It is also necessary to restrain
the pass^g motions in some degree, but
I can't think we sh^d restrain every motion
on the contrary, in the case of Incoercing
if a temporary relief is given to the pass^g.
The greatest part of the cure depends
on the Rem^{ies} employed during inter-
vals, for preventing the recurrence of the
fit. For this purpose many Remedies
are boasted of as specifics, but in many
cases it is incurable by every means;
tho' there are some cases in w^{ch} a cure
may be expected therefore every Rem^y
sh^d be tried.

From what we've said of the nature
of the Disease, these means may be
referred to the following heads —

1. Those we seek to remove irritating
causes producing a morbid action of the
Brain.

2. Those we prevent the morbid action
when induced, from having effect upon the
system.

The following Rem.^s belong to the first head.
Bloodletting has been often recom.^d where
irritation depends on largeness of the
Brain. It is chiefly used where there is
fullness of the Eyes before the fit, or where
No. hemorrhages occur after it; but V. S.
may do hurt by increasing predispo-
sition by inducing plethora therefore
tho it affords immediate relief, it does
not prove permanent, yet it may be of
use in alleviating further symp.^s
but is always ambiguous.
Cathartics of the refrigerant kind

repeated, are better perhaps to prevent
than to remove plethora.

For this purpose Abstinence (and
Exercise have also been much recomd.
The latter may ~~not~~ act as a tonic, but
it prevents plethora (and probably in
this way may produce good effect on
Acct. of the abstinence.

Blisters & Issues in the neighbour-
hood of the head, may be useful where
a State of Inanition is to be dreaded
from other Evacuants.

Emetics are perhaps the most doubt-
ful of all the Evacuants, they are suited
to few Cases, for their immediate
effect is to determine to the Head (and
to produce a state of Congestion there
But where the Disease arises
from

from the Contents of the Stomach they may be useful.

These are the chief means employed in removing Exciting Causes.

These referable to the 2^d Head for preventing morbid Action, when induced, from having effect on the System, are the following. (And more has been done by Medicines removing Irritability than in any other way).

Antispasmodics have been used for this purpose (and chiefly the *Oleum Animate* has also been much accom^d, perhaps from the difficulty of procuring it, it is also disagreeable.

Valerian has also been used as an Antispasmodic, (and I think it is not an inconsiderable one, as appears from its effects on Cats; So

To expect much from it we must give it in much larger doses than have been usually exhibited, and even in this way it has often failed, but it is very useful in increasing the action of others. The.

Nyosciamus has of late been much recomd. I believe it differs but little from Opium. But Antispasmodics in genl. have little permanent effects.

Tonics are the most effectual Chem. as altering the condition of the moving fibres; they are both external (and internal), consisting of Vegetables & Minerals. The greatest part of the internal Tonics are of the vegetable kind, such as Nuxus quecurnus, but this is now exploded, (and of all the vegetable Tonics

Tonics we may expect the most from
 the Bark. But the Min^l are preferable
 to the Vegetable Tonics. The chief effects
 of these are in removing predisposition
 as fixed causes have been found on the
 Dissection of those in whom they had re-
 moved the pits. Among these, Arsenic
 has been recom^d, but is rather a Stimu-
 lant than a Tonic. Chalybeates have
 been often employed, but are less
 powerful than Copper, the Stimulant
 powers of w^{ch} are very great. It was
 first used by M^r Boyle such I be-
 lieve was his. Ens Veneris, at
 present is no doubt, that this in
 the form of the Pilule ferule

is the mildest saline preparations
 of Copper (and is very convenient. The
 only objection to this form is that the
 cupr. Am. is not suff.ly divided (and
 the quantity contained in one Pill
 or so. is rather too much in some habits
 but just therefore I think we may derive
 some advantage by joining double the
 usual quantity of Bread. The chief
 object in the employment of it is to obtain
 its tonic powers without its Stimulant
 effects; therefore it sh^d never be given
 so as to excite Nausea, Vomiting or Loose-
 ness; tho' it may be remarked that pa-
 tients will bear more of it at night
 than in the morning or an empty
 Stomach. Zinc I have also been
 used in this complaint (and was
 first employed by an Empiric; Zinc
 made

made public by W. Haub. the celebrated
 professor at Leyden. It has been
 much used, and has undoubtedly
 disappointed many, and from my own
 experience, I am persuaded that neither
 from this nor any other Remedy can we
 expect a Cure in any Case. The Flowers
of Zinc without doubt have cured many
 and perhaps may be more successful in
 a saline form, being more active than the
Calx, because its effects must depend
 on its meeting with an Acid in the
 Stomach, therefore perhaps White Vitriol
 may be employed for this purpose, or
 preparing it as we do the Cust. Am.
Cold Bathing has been much used
 and when employed the patient should
 not

not be alone in any deep place —
 A change of Climate (and Air) has
 in many instances completed a Cure
 Altho' one Remedy may fail in one
 case it may succeed in another (and
 I think we sh^d. often employ sev^l.
 Rem^{ies} at the same time. Thus
 external Tonics may be conjoined with
 the use of internal ones, as Linc with
 Cold Bathing. But I w^d. not advise
 a constant Course of these Rem^{ies} for
 along time, for by intermission they
 may have better effects (and every Rem^{edy}
 sh^d. have a fair trial (and tho' no obvious
 effect be perceived at first, yet their
 effects, may afterwards appear altho'
 there are more cases of Epilepsy microlle
 than macrolle, yet this sh^d. not discourage us from
 making trials in every Case — Con-

Convulsio

After what has been said of Epilepsy little remains to be offered on this Genus as the pathology (and practice of this are nearly the same as those of Epilepsy; and the obvious symptoms are also pretty much alike, yet the Diseases are in many respects essentially diff. perhaps we might have more properly employed the term Chorea than Convulsio to express this affection, as the latter may rather be considered as a symptom than as the Disease. —

The internal Senses remain entire (and the external one are no otherways affected than by convulsions of the Muscles with w^{ch} they are connected.

It attacks many different parts alternately, just with a particular feeling like the *Aura Epileptica*, but is never, like it, propagated to the Brain nor are the Convulsions so strong as in Epilepsy; and the patient makes a n^o of convulsive Motions (and Gestations in attempting to drink.

The Exciting Causes are particular Irritations requiring some predisposition in Order to have effect, we may be certain Irritability confined to a particular part.

Theory

The Causes operate the same way as in Epilepsy, but the morbid action of the Brain is different, the Communication is not so much

(interrupted)

The proximate cause is an morbid Motion of the Nervous Fluid occasioning I think, the convulsive Motions of the Muscles connected wth the Nerves.

Practice

The Cure is conducted on the same general principles as in Epilepsy, only it is more local.

1. The removal where it can be done of exciting causes.
2. The prevention of exciting causes notwithstanding their having acted, from producing any consid^{le} effect on the system.
3. The removal of that condition, either in the System in general, or in particular parts, in consequence of w^{ch} their action

action can have effect.

After the Observations made on Epilepsy, little need to be said here only it may be obsd. that

Sine internally used, in the form of Calx or Utr. alb. has been found particularly useful.

Electricity, tho' not used and even doubtful in Epilepsy, is according to M. Sauvage of great benefit in Chorea.

Phos: Urine is likewise used here, it is said, with good effects.

Tetanus.

Tetanus.

This disease is both frequent (and dangerous in warm climates, but it is very rare here, an old practitioner in this place tells me he has seen 3 instances of it, one of w^{ch} arose from a blow on the Nose, anoy^r. from a Dislocation of the Thumb, both of w^{ch} proved mortal. I have never seen an instance of it myself therefore can't treat very fully of it.

It is easily characterized by the immovable (and obstinate) contractions of many of the Muscles I consider it different from Locked Jaw in no other respect than as affecting different Muscles. It has got many Names from the parts it affects, but they are all much the same.

The *Opisthotonos* is the most
 brief

frequent Empiricisms is ancy. Species. I may refer you to Dr. Cullen for a further acc. of it.

Some say it attacks suddenly, but he says it begins very gradually. The patient complaining of acute pains, the Muscles soon becoming almost immovable (and at length quite fixed extending along the Spine. There is often a rolling Motion of the Eyes, the breathing is very quick. The pulse small fluttering (and irregular but rarely quick. The external Senses are variously affected, the patient sometimes shows sign of great pain (and at other times of total Insensibility, (and gen. ly Delirium comes on. At length both the vital (and Natural functions suffer a sort of total suspension.

The Disease sometimes terminates by
 Delir.^m Animi, but genly by great Con-
 vulsions, generally before Death, & the
 contracted Muscles become relaxed w^c is a
 very bad sign. Just^{ly} generally die m.th
 hours (and rarely survive the 3^d day. Tho
 when the Disease is slight it is of longer
 duration (and if they live beyond the
 10th day the danger is consid^d as past
 causes. This Disease freqly occurs from
 external Wounds, from lying in damp
 places after a very warm day, w^t out
 any disposition. It may, tho seldom
 arise from Worms in the belly (anal
 It chiefly happens in warm Climates
 where causes w^c wd have no effect
 in cold Climates, will give rise to it
 because in warm climates there is a
 greater putrability, w^c is supposed to
 give

give a predisposition, but how this produces
obstinate (and great) Contractions is what we
can't explain either in this or in any other
Nervous Affection.

It is probably a local Disease & an af-
fection of the Nervous Fluid, tho' with respect
to this we are much in the dark.

Practice

The objects of Cure chiefly to be aimed at are
1. The removal of Irritation, or when it arises
from Inflammⁿ causing in Wounds & Ulce-
rations, &c. &c. will be done by removing
the Inflammⁿ.

2. The prevention of the Influence of Irrita-
tion from being communicated to the Brain.

3. The obviating the Influence of the Irrita-
tion when it is communicated to the Brain
(and this is done by such means as have
a general tendency to diminish action or
by such means as induce a different
State.)

Mode of Action.

As to specific? There? I know of none
effectual in every case When it arises from
general Causes of Inflammation can't be attempt-

ed, But

For allaying Inflammation? at such re-
newing topical Injuries, we employ the
following means.

Fomentations are gently used, but the
Disease is commonly too far gone before
assistance is called, and when it is too
late for the use of these, I think.

Saturne Applications will be very useful
in form of a Poultice, or a solution of
the sac Saturni I don't know if this
has been used, but I think from
its

As inducing the Colica Patetica it may
be ~~to~~ beneficial; for said applied externally
has been found to operate, not on the sys-
tem in general, as has been imagined, but
on the part topically therefore I think it
may be tried; but if we expect any thing
from it, it sh^d be used early, and surely
nothing need to be dreaded from it.

Incisions above the Wound, in order to
divide the Nerve, have been practiced. However
on all hands, it is allowed that thro or
Amputation must be performed early; oth-
erwise after the Spasm has taken place it
is of no service —

Bleeding in the beginning, tho much
used, is a Remedy I believe productive
of no good Effects, otherwise than obviating
Inflammⁿ when Tetanus arises from
Injuries. — Pur.

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Purgatives & Diaphoretics, both
of a mild Nature, have been said to be
useful in some Cases, but now they act
I can't tell, (and I think them of too little
activity to do any service, there not being
time for their slow operation. —

Most put the greatest confidence in
Antispasmodics of the sedative kind
the most celebrated are Opium, (and
Musth with Warm Bathing. As to
the Musth. I don't think much has
been done by it, besides it's hard
to get it pure, being not only liable
to adulteration but to a loss of its virtues
by long keeping, so only what is
recent is fit for use. Opium must
be given pretty plentifully. — It

It has been given to the extent of 200
drops of Sassa. in w. we are told would
have so much effect as 20 will in alcohol
thy person. It has even been given in
this Disease to the extent of 500 Drops
but its effects can be little depended on.
It is commonly be given with the
Warm Bath, w. has been recommended
by Dr. Chalmers from 96 to 100° of heat
but I wd. expect more benefit from it be-
tween 80 & 90° the former being nearly
its temp. state (and it may be most ser-
viceable when continued for hours. I don't
know of Mint. Antispasmodic have been
much employed; I wd. indeed try others
But all of them have often failed, so we
shd try new ones.

Friktion with Mercurial Ointment has
been

been employed, so as to excite Salivation
 even when the patient has been totally
 unable to swallow, (and this done with
 good effects. For this I refer you to a paper
 in the Physic! and Chyr! Essays by
 Dr. Don. Monro of London. Tho it is
 there recommend^d as having much efficacy
 others have not found it possessed of
 the same effects —

Cold Bathing has been advised, & was
 found efficacious in a remarkable case recorded
 in the Med. Com. Vol. 1. But this with
 sever^{al} other Medicines tried at the same time
 have failed. However it has since been
 used alone with success in the W. Indies
 But its efficacy still requires to be
 confirmed by Experience. The effects of this

This must be referred to its inducing
a diff. State of this must be referred to its
inducing a diff. State of action, and to the
Shock it gives.

On the same principles I think
Electricity in a strong Shock may be useful
This is not drawn from conjecture but from
Analogy, as we know that Spasm in a locked
Jaw has been instantly resolved by it. I do
therefore try it in the present case, even in
a late period of life, after every other mode has
been tried in vain.

Immersing the part in tepid Oil for
about half an hour (and intermittently re-
peating it, is a practice lately introduced in
Spasm, where the Disease arises from any
local friction, as from friction of
any sharp thing, and is said
to be a most efficacious Remedy

Rabies

Rabies

Tho' this Disease is pretty common I never saw an instance of it. so I must here speak from others Authority as I did in Tetanus Under this title is understood that Species of Madness w.^e is produced by the Bite of a mad Animal (and known by the name of Canine, I think that Nosologists, in giving it the appellation of Hydrophobia have comprehended but a symptom (and one w.^e does not occur in every Case, (and never but at late periods; (and w.^e occurs in other Diseases; therefore I use Rabies as the generic term.

History. This affection is universally communicated by accidental inoculation or by the Introduction of the Saliva of a mad Animal into the blood of another. The carnivorous Species are

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are most subject to it as Dogs, Foxes
Wolves &c but it also extends to others
as Cattle, Bulls, Sheep &c

The first Symptom of this Disease
after the Bite of a mad Animal is a wound
w^{ch} swells (and inflames

This wound can't often be distinguished
from a common Bite, the tumor & inflammation
are overcome (and the wound healed, as
frequently pain arises in the part, w^{ch} may
come on m^{ch}ly after the wound, yet
sometimes it does not occur till some years
afterwards, but at a Medium it is per-
ceived between 30 & 40 days afterwards
Soon after this the patient becomes fen-
sive (and melancholy, shunning company
complaining of languor & lassitude
after any slight exertion (and even
after none. In place of the Nat^l
appetite he loses all food, in the
night he is restless, Shying from

from side to side, starting in sleep and subject to frightful Dreams. This is the first Stage of it, tho it is hard to mark the Disease into Stages —

The 2^d Stage begins wth Affections of the vital functions, the Respiration and Circulation are both affected, the pulse is quick, irregular and fuller than nat^l. The breathing is difficult, with uneasiness at the Breast. With these supervene great Thirst, (and then a Hydrophobia or Dread of water seeming to arise from the sight of it, or any transparent fluid. The pat^t. can take water into his Mouth, but cannot swallow it, having the sensation of a Ball, as if were in his Throat, threatening suffocation (and it is remarkable that the Thinner and more transp^t. the fluid is the more difficult is the deglutition. Other errors (and Shawenigo's take place w^e are soon followed by ...

induced by the sight of Water or any
transparent substance, (and even by
solids (and cold Air touching the pharynx
With these affections the patient gets no sleep.
Many other symptoms supervene, as a
frequent desire to discharge urine, freq.
Erections of the penis, Convulsions partial
of the face, (and subultus Tendonum
is obs. in every part. In this consists
the 2^d Stage.

What I may be called the last stage
is chiefly characterized by the mental af-
fection. The Melancholy is before
subverted, is now succeeded by violent phre-
netic Delirium, the tone of the Voice is
changed, resembling as some imagine the
barking of a Dog, but this per-
haps is founded only on imagination
notion; they attempt to dance people
around them, & feed from you

now appears at the Mouth (and a profuse discharge of it takes place; when these Convulsions come on the can't be confined by any attendants. Commonly they have some Intervals of Sense (and perfect Calmness between the fits (and then they caution those around them to keep away. But this Calmness is often attended by very difficult respiration (and even by cold sweats, probably from the strength being exhausted, at last a state of perfect collapse terminates a fit and closes the dismal scene —

Diagnosis. From what we've said it may be concluded that there is no danger of confounding this Disease with any other. At least in the ^{last} stage of it. At these last stages it may be distinguished from Knowing that the Person ^{or} had received a wound from a blow by observing of the Animal ap

appeared sullen, (and avoided his usual food), for w^e purpose the Animal sh^d be kept to know, if it be really mad or not. If about 30 or 40 days after the Bite, there came a pain at the affected joint, with dullness and Lassitude, restless nights accompanied wth distressing Dreams, followed by a dread of water, there is no doubt of the Disease being present; I w^d therefore define it a Disease m^d. after the application of poison, occur Lassitude and Loss of appetite, followed by a dread of water.

Infection the virus of Rabies as much like Generics as small pox or Syphilis w^d. can be communicated only from one Body to anoy^r. by actual contact.

The patient seldom recovers after the first Stage has taken frst. Whether this begins soon or not, I w^d not say. I w^d say it is always a painful & dangerous & long lasting disease.

From its manner of attack, we w^d imagine that it chiefly attacks the Glands about the head, (and is even conveyed to the Brain. When we attend to the flow of Saliva we w^d conclude that it acts on the Salivary Glands, on the Brain (and Mucous Glands.

(I w^d place the proximate cause on the action of a peculiar Virus on particular Glands.

The next enquiry of this Theory points out any rational plan of Cure

Practice

The Cure turns on the following principles

1. By preventing the Introduction of Virus into the System after it has been applied in such a manner that, it may be absorbed: But where this fails
 2. Operation, By destroying the activity
 a be an of

of the Virus after it does enter the system.

The 1st Indication is answered by removing the part, or destroying the Virus mit. These are rather preventatives, but they are of most consequence.

It is well known that many bodies destroy others after they have entered the system, as Alkalies destroy Acids, &c. so there is little doubt that such extend to the fluids, &c. we see in syphilis, the Active particles of Mercury being destroyed by the exhibition of Sulphur, therefore we may presume that there are substances w^{ch} may destroy the Virus of Rabies.

Many Remedies h^{ave} been recommended (and many of them have proved successful) in Repellition, but I don't dare to

discovered capable of destroying this Virus after it has entered the system. They are rather useful as Palliatives, and as calculated merely for obviating symptoms, and even for this they are often deficient.

When any one is bit by a Dog suspected to be mad, the wound, if left to itself, heals as the Bite of a sound Animal does w^c from the Nature of the Instrument inflicting it, heals worse than a wound from a sharper Instrument. —

As the disease depends on a kind of Inoculation I am inclined to think that absorption does not in general take place soon ^{after} the application of the infection ^{is better}. It is probable as Mr. John ^{describes} observes, that unless Inflammation takes place there can be no

no absorption —

The Treatment of the wounded part is the first thing to be attended to. The first means to be used is the

Complete Extirpation of the wounded part, either by cutting or burning it (and tho tho. cruel one, I think very useful, & if not the only, are the very best preventatives of the symptoms —

If the Bone is in a fleshy part I w. cut out the part entirely, but if in a tendonous part I w. recommend the immediate Amputation of the Member affected, even after apparent symptoms have taken place. To support tho we have seen in the small pox, where I'm afraid tho. after

after Inflammⁿ (had begun by cutting
out the part the Disease was prevented
therefore this is something in favour of the
practice. (And I think a practitioner val-
uable who w^d delay thus from any con-
sideration of boasted specifics.

Where Extirpation can't be effected we
must endeavor to destroy the Matter by
the Actual Caustic in preference to any
other means. For next to the removal
of the part this is the most effectual.

We may also use other means as the Wash-
ing with a strong Solution of Salt or
with Strong Iodine which is much re-
commended. I believe that Dr. Kepp
is of opinion that the Disease
is

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is owing to a peculiar acid, may be fol-
-lowed by washing with alkaline
Solutions, his Idea leading us to the
use of a solution of the Sal. Tart. but
perhaps a better may be made of the
Caustic Alk. Lix^m sufficiently diluted
If the Matter remains attached to the
gluten of the Fluids this Matter acts
as a solvent in the same way as in
Gonorrhoea.

It is of consequence that the wound
be kept open for 30 or 40 days, & adeo-
-change supported by the Episp. Alnet.
Tho' I am disposed to think that exter-
-nal applications are the most effectual
yet many other means ^{of} may be used
Many Remedies have ^{been} ~~been~~ ^{used} ~~used~~ ^{at} ~~at~~ ^{times} ~~times~~ ^{been} ~~been~~

been recommended as specific ag^t the
 poison of Rabies, (and without travelling
 back to those boasted of by the ancients.
 I shall begin with these where D.^r Boeckh.
 have ended his recital of a very large
 Catalogue of them.

I may just mention that of D.^r
 Mead's, the *Lichen cinereus* lene-
 bres, but this is now looked on as in-
 effectual, (and therefore sh^d. not interfere w^t
 more promising ones.

Sea, or cold Bathing of any kind
 has been much esteemed, w.^t I think
 we sh^d. not ~~neglect~~ ^{omit}, at least w^t a view
 to prevent ~~the~~ ^{the} Disease, But when
 Hydrop^{ica} has appeared. I believe
 it ^{is} ~~an~~ ^{aggravates} the convulsions
 and

and therefore it sh^d. be used precourly
to the Hydrophobia.

The next is the Jenkins Medicine.
is a combination of Cambrar & Musk.
It has been often employed where the
Disease did not perhaps occur, and so the
Cure has been attributed to it; but it has
also been used where the patient, not-
withstanding its use, died of the Disease. How
far it has been effectual I can't say. But
of late it has given way to the

Armstrong Medicine of Mr. Hill.
This has been tho^t an infallible Spec-
fic, and tho^o many facts are in favour
of it, yet it has often failed. I believe
that many cases where, say I esteem
were little owing to it. I don't keep a
secret, but Dr. Haysen says so.

it is an absorbent Earth consisting
 of Chalk for its basis, (and he thinks it
 an infallible Cure, but how far it is so
 is dubious, (and requires farther Experience
 to speak clearly of its Efficacy. While we
 admit of facts in its favor, there are many
 against, particularly one related by Dr. Foster-
 gile (and another by Dr. Saunders. A
 Gentleman here, who is at present writ-
 ing on it, strongly opposes it, (and all
 Dr. Heysham's Doctrine. It may per-
 haps be effectual in palliating the Disease
 and Nothing else I believe can ever be
 obtained from any Remedy, But in
 every Case it may be used. —
 It has been recommended (and
 given as even added. Anemic, but

know of no case where it has succeed-
ed, so unless to comply with the Friends
of the patient we may neglect it. But
lately I was favoured with a case said
to be cured by it, but these other Remi.
were conjoined, so the success could not
be ascribed to it in particular.

Ossa fetida & *Campthor* have been used
Mercury has also been employed with
great confidence. The Friction is much
recommended, and this form has certainly
great advantages over others especially
when the patient is unable to swallow.
From its inducing Saliva, & how many ex-
pect much from it, even in the most
deplorable cases. I concur.

of Rabies, as affecting the Salivary
Glands, (and Mercury is well known
to have an effect on these) by Saliva-
tion it is possible that this Effluvia
may be removed from the System: No
good effects have not yet been confirmed
but I think it is worth while to make
farther trials, (and I am disposed to put
more confidence in the use of Mercury
than in any other Medicine —

With reg^d to this Disease in gen^l
I think no Antidote is yet discovered
(and I think the chief means depends
upon the prevention by the removal of the
poison, ^{the} by the removal of the
poison by Lotions,
etc. etc. etc. —

Mania &

Mania & Melancholia.

I think these Diseases may with propriety be treated of tog^r as their causes and cure are the same chief difference lying in the symptoms. They frequently pass into one another and both are marked by a deviation from the natural conduct of their Thoughts, words and Actions, which appear in various forms.

History of Melancholia. The first stage of this is marked by a dismal appearance in the face, a pensive disposition to Silence, Gloominess, Dread, Shunning of company even their most intimate Friends. ^{ness, say} there is an aversion to all ^{dangers} ~~can~~

unwillingness to get out of bed, in others
 a fondness of strolling about in solitude
 The Disease is marked by nothing
 so much as by the Silence obs. in them
 They will remain many days without
 speaking a word, unless in a muttering
 way, attended w.th frequent Moanings.
 From this state they sometimes recover
 either suddenly or gradually. But the
 disease often returns periodically; in
 some it returns in Winter and in others
 in Summer; they appearing quite well
 during the intervals. In other cases it
 terminate ^{the} ^{the}
 diff. of w.^{ch} the sympt.^s are pretty
 sm^{all} (as here it arises as a form of)
 Idio-

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Disease or as a consequence of Melancho-
lia; but they are very opposite to those
in Melan.^a —

It is marked by an uncommon ex-
pression of Countenance, a peculiar Fero-
cely, rolling of the Eyes, a manifest
change of voice, precipitate & thativeness
taking offence at the most trifling thing
They are very passionate, will sometimes
when confined bite their attendants (and
will often extend their rage to every sur-
rounding object. But sometimes a stiff-
stated takes place, they appear possessed
of the greatest trifles, signified by
their laughing, singing, dancing, &c
(and

and sometimes their talents are man-
 festly improv'd with remarkable brilliancy
 of Wit. In both these Disease the mental
 affections constitute the greatest part of the
 symptoms. In one there is a constant
 Ferocity, and in the other a remarkable
 Calmness, but these often pass from one
 to the other. In Mania the mind is fix'd
 on one object, as Love, Grief &c. and
 during this time the system is capable
 of bearing a degree of Hunger & cold
 sufficient to kill a sound person, yet
 this abstinence does not proceed from
 Nausea or loss of Appetite, for they
 will sudly seize hold of any food

and greedily devour an amazing quantity; neither is this remarkable resistance of cold (of w.^c they will bear the most violent degree w.^t out any injury) owing to any febrile heat for this does not exceed the natural heat (and they are sometimes even cooler).

Both. Nam.^a & Mel.^a are often attended with a paleness of the surface, the pulse is rarely febrile tho' sometimes from the largeness of the Eyes, there are marks of determination to the Head but more commonly the pulse is natural the belly is com.^{ly} bound, but often continues natural (and often there is a great constipation) — Di —

(Diagnosis. From the History we are
 given of the Diseases it now appears that they
 can't readily be confounded with any one;
 but it is sometimes difficult to say whe-
 ther Insanity does exist or is only feigned
 and it sometimes becomes a Medical-legal
 question, whether a person is qualified to
 conduct himself, and whether he ought
 or not to undergo punishment for the
 Actions he commits. This no doubt
 is to be determined rather by an irregular
 Tendency to his Conduct than by a
 Transitory Visit. The power of reasoning
 Cold is however the most infallible
 sign of the Disease; tho' I wd. not say
 that Mania is absent tho' Cold
 affects the Patient, but it is impossible
 to feign this while other Behaviors
 can

can be put on at will
As to the Causes of these Diseases
we are much at a loss. I mean often trace
them to Vesania, they are frequently here
delayed, as an intermediate Cause, they
may depend on Corporal Circumstances
affecting the Brain and altering the state
of Circulation there. But it is certain that
Mania may arise from Mental Causes
as Misfortunes, unexpected success & some-
times from Disappointment in hoped
for success we was the case at the time
of the South Sea Scheme. - Now these
act I can't say, but be that as it will
they alter the state of connection between
the Corporal and sentient principles
From this it is evident that the Theory
can carry us no way in the

(ure

Cure. This may proceed on the consideration of the *juvantia* & *sedentia*.

We are chiefly to attend to the remote causes, and *particly* to the exciting ones whether mental or corporeal. Hence many practices are adapted, but we can't enter on each.

The Mental Affections generally continue during Life seldom cutting off the patient, but sometimes turning more favorable. Medicines, in some cases, have wrought a Cure (and these we refer

to 2 kinds, 1. Means of producing an artificial termination of the Complaint.

2. Means of aiding a Nat^l termination, or Convalescence. Evacuants are often used *particly* in the beginning. Of these

B. 1115

B. Letting is indicated in Mania occur-
ring periodically in Spring. (and even in
Spring; (and even in a Melan. where
a determination to the Head takes place. It must
be regulated by the State of the pulse. The
perhaps more harm may be done by too
liberal U.S. than by using it sparingly.
Some think much may be derived from
Alopecurus, when there is great determi-
nation to the Brain, (and to evacuate
from the system in general w^c. may
be useful. I've been favoured with a
case of Phasia where profuse B. Letting
from the temporal artery removed. The
Disease after it commenced w^c. furnishes
some Argument for the same Remedy
in Mania.

Cathartics have often produced good
effects here (and no Mem^s. are to be more
trusted to especially where plethora is
induced. In all cases they may be
useful

useful by carrying off Mucous Matter
 Different ones have been employed, as
 black Hellebore, but this is now little
 used by the Moderns, perhaps. Mr
 Bakers Pills may be very good. Some
 advise Aloetics, but these are of little
 service except in evacuating the first
 Canal w.^{ch} is of little use. The Saline
 ones are preferable especially the Soluble
Tartar w.^{ch} is now much employed, both
 in Mel.^a & Morina so as to produce
 Cathartics, w.^{ch} is without doubt very
 useful, some even think it a Specific.
 In Mel.^a it is given to ʒss disordered
 in ʒviij of whey repeated every
 Morning for weeks. If this proves
 too Cathartic a smaller dose ordered
 but so as to give some loose stools
 perhaps a better way of giving it
 as

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as advised by some of the London phy-
sicians is ℥ss or ℥i every hour till it oper-
ates; (and thus we can secure its effects
better as a Refrigerant. An Objection to
this Medicine is its largeness, as some
Manners will not take so much (and to
force them to take it by rough treatment
is not advisable, tho' in those Hospitals
of the patients refuse to take it, they are
thrown down, (and it is poured into their
Mouth with a Horn, But purgatives
may be given without their knowledge
as Jalap, Calomel &c. by mixing
them with their Food or Drink.

You inclined to believe that Cathartics
(induced any way will have similar effects

Emetics have also been used.
There are instances of Melancholia people

people taking 30 Vomits in a fortnight
 tho' but rarely that in Man.^a & Mel.^a
 Specac. can be used. Mercury has been
 employed. Perhaps Antimony, & particularly
 Emetic Tartar may be preferred, as we may
 command their strength (and give it gradually.

Blisters to the Head have been used
 to produce determination from the Brain
 but at most their effect is only temporary
 and more may be got from Issues in the
 Head or about the Neck.

Antispasmodics in Man.^a (and
 Mel.^a have been much extolled, as
Camphor (and Musk, partic.^{ly} Musk
 joined with Nitre to give it a refrigerant
 effect. Others expect more from Opium
 w.^{ch} no doubt has done good in pro-
 curing Sleep. But it is a question
 whether any of these have been
ser=

serviceable extending to a radical Cure
(and how far they are advisable, for tho
they may give temporary relief they have
bad consequences afterwards, (and in Me-
lanch^a they are chiefly to be avoided
The same may be said of Warm Baths
as far as it is serviceable it is by its
Antispasmodic power as its Stimulant
effects may be hurtful. Yet in contradiction
to this, the

Cold Bathing has been found use-
ful, w^{ch} perhaps is owing to the shock
altering the Condition of the Brain
On the same principles pouring
cold Water on the Head may be ser-
viceable, (and has been said to cure
radically, the Phrenitis puerilis
(and sh^d be disposed to do little
more in this way than to wash the
Head

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head every morning wth Cold Water
Mercurials. Some have proposed sal-
vation, w^{ch} in some cases may succeed
but, I have not been a general practice.

Gravelle has been much extolled at
Vienna and is employed in powder
to the extent of ʒss for adoze, acting
as an Emetic, Cathartic and Diuretic.
(and they even seem to think of further
use than as an Emetic). Some of the
French Writers have employed it, and
say it sh^d never be used in above gr
or at a time.

The Dr. Means wth and a Natural
termination. From what we've said it is
evident that in Cases of Insanity the
Diet sh^d be sparing, w^{ch} is universally
sh^d be suited to Maniacs, Melanch
Fool

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Good M^{rs} beentruely M^{rs} (and M^{rs})
according such as may find the Belly
More are better than recent fruits, we
has said to have cured patients alone
Exercise is very useful in both M^{rs} and
M^{rs}, as promoting regular Discharge
is but M^{rs} may be considered loose
by violent Exercise (and rough usage, hence
the Exercise sh^d be gentle (and uniformly
continued.

To obtain ordinary Transactions of
Life, as going to bed &c. some employ mild
and others severe Treatment, & w^o by no
means use them roughly when gentle means
will do (and generally every end may
be obtained by flattery. It is necessary
that M^{rs} sh^d stand in awe of
of & obey their keepers, and when
these ends are obtained, the mildest
usage

usage w. the best.

In Melancholia we attempt by force
to bring them into company but this
may distress & hurt them very much, therefore we
should rather endeavor in a gradual manner to de-
vise (and engage their Attention. With this
view Music has been found very useful in
the beginning, (and it sh^d be regulated by
the result of its use. The conduct indeed in
Melancholia is to be regulated more by the
Condition of the Juventia (and Seditia than
anything else —

We've often been informed that Monica
has cured the Madness arising from the
Bite of a venomous Animal, the Tur-
antula, but notwithstanding Dr Meads
Authority I doubt the truth of it.

Hypochondriasis

Hypochondriasis

Most practical Writers treat of this Disease (and Hysteria together) under the title of Nervous Diseases considering them as merely diff. Modifications of the same Disease, that one is peculiar to Men (and the other to Women, w.^{ch} is partic.^{ly} done by Dr. Wright. But distinction between these two affections has been pointed out by Dr. Hoffmann (and established by succeeding Writers, as Dr. Cullen.

The History being suff.^{ly} described by Dr. Baynes I shall be concise, w.th out entering into all the particulars ment.^d by him.

The Symptoms occurring in Hyp.^{ch} are divided into 2 Classes, the Mental & Corporal affections.

The Mental affections are much the same

Same as in Melan? but they are not so violent, there is not so great a Silence (and loss of Appetite; then Melancholy arises only from their own Imagination being always talking & supposing themselves in great danger.

Hypochondriac patients are particularly troubled with Affections of the Stomach, every whimsical Appetite; sometimes an aversion to Food, (and sometimes voracious (and chiefly craving for extraordinary Things: The digestion is disturbed, an Acid Liquor issues to the Mouth, either by Eructation or by an inverted Motion of the Oesophagus or there is a discharge of a watery fluid; (and there is a burning heat at the Stomach. The Stomach (and Intestines are particularly subject to wind (and Thorborygnic, but

more freqly to Eructations. While the body
 is thus affected, the vital functions also be-
 come affected, great panting occurs, especially
 when the spat. is in (Coe); there is great
 palpitatio of the Heart w. frightens the
 spat. very much (and is perhaps one of the
 most uneasy symptoms i.e. Hyp. are troubled
 w. & this first happens in the Night time
 and afterwards thro the day (and well ended
 with freq. Intermisions of the pulse, w.
 indeed seldom exceeds the natural standard)
 The heat sometimes suddenly increases
 at partic. parts, (and sometimes there is a
 sense of coldness in the Extremities & across
 the back. The discharge by the surface
 is not so much disturbed as that by the
 Belly (and urines the belly is often bound
 the not so much as in Dyspepsia) the
 faeces are hard, there is freqly tenesmus
 &

(and a discharge of mucous Matter is sh^d.
 line the Intestinal Canal, at sometimes
 there is a great looseness, the feculent matter
 is not so intimately united as in health
 there is often a discharge of black viscid
 Matter. The discharge by M^{en} is very
 often copious, but is more gently scanty
 and very high colored.

The patient frequently passes whole
 nights in Watchfulness, and when he does
 sleep he is much disturbed by frightful Dreams.

Many other Disorders are liable to occur as
 consequences of this as Hemorrhoids,
 Jaundice, Dropsy, Tympanites, &c.
 w^h w^h it may end in Death, but is
 generally more troublesome than dang^{er}.
 It may remain during a very long life.
 Diagnosis. It may often be confounded
 wth many other affections (and often

under such anomalous appearances as
not to be known, but when all the afore
mentioned symptoms occur it is easily known
but often only a few of them appear. The
affections with w. it is most liable to be con-
founded are these two Dyspepsia or an
Affection of the Alf Canal strictly so called
and Hysteria.

It is known from Dyspepsia by the
affections of the Alf Canal, and the absence
of Mental Affections, as sadness. Fear of Death
That there are mental Affections in
Hysteria. They are quite different, there are
frequent Intervals of Cheerfulness and great
Volatility of temper, w. when once observed
is afterwards easily distinguished; but
in Hysteria there is a very solitary dis-
position. Besides, Hysteria is attended
with the Globus Hystericus

Causes

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Causes This Disease is peculiar
to the Melancholic Temperament. This
habit is known by a swarthy complexion
black Eyes & Hair, rough skin, large & ef-
fets; rigid Fibres & Passions not easily
moved. I can't think that this Tempera-
ment sh^d. be comprehended under any
Definition, as it is not a general Occurrence
but this Disease, no doubt, may occur
in any Temperament.

It is much more frequent in Males
than females, and seldom happens before
the 40th year. It is also hereditary, as it
is every day obs^d. to be transmitted from
parents to their Children —

The Occasional Causes are very various
It sometimes arises from causes bring-
ing on the (reative Passions &c. from
Intense Study (and Sedentary Em-
ployment. It also arises from Causes
induc^{ing}

inducing plethora & Inflammation. It is induced
by the repulsion of Cutaneous Eruptions
(and by obstructions of the abdomen. Viscera
such as Intermittents causing an obstruc-
tion of the Liver (and more especially is sup-
posed to arise from obstructions of the Spleen
w^{ch} has given rise to its name —
Theory.

These causes operate by producing Tor-
por. The Proximate cause is a Torpor
of the System in general but particularly
of the Al^y Canal, w^{ch} is proved by the
Diseases of the parts (and the Remedies
used Practice

The general principles on w^{ch} the Re-
medies employed in Hypoch^d may be

be supposed to operate, are.

1. By restoring the due Mobility of system
2. By counteracting Occasional Causes.
3. By obviating urgent Symptoms.

The former must be chiefly guarded agt! by a proper conduct of Life or Regimen—
 Diet, Exercise & Climate are the chief things to be considered—

Diet. All Aliment producing Flatulency must be avoided. Milk is bad as it produces an Acid in the Stomach; Hence the Diet must chiefly consist of solid Animal Food especially Salted Meat, we may serve as a Stimulus to the Stomach. Dr. Sympson justly observes that Hypochondriacs will digest smoked Beef, Ham, & salt Her-

Herrings, when Beef Meats will not digest in their Stomach. But yet this Aliment is not well suited to remove Torpor. Vegetables (and Animal Food in another form) are preferable, but no stultent. Food must be used. A heavy Meal is to be avoided, as it remains too long on the Stomach.

With reg. to Drink, all Melt. Liquors are to be avoided, the best is pure Water, or with the addition of a little Brandy or rather with fixed Air, but this is not easily determined & must be chiefly regulated by trial. —

Exercise. As a sedentary Life is apt to produce this affection, Exercise naturally appears serviceable in removing it.

it. But however this will not remove the Disease, nor yet in some Constitutions prevent it. It must never be used to excess. Riding on Horseback is perhaps the properest mode of using it, as this tends to divert the attention; but when this can't be used Riding in a Carriage may be substituted.

Change of Climate from a cold to a hot one, has often removed the Disease, Riding to a warm Climate of a steady Temperature has been much recommended. Heat is very beneficial as inducing Mobility, a state opposite to that of Torpor. Cold is found most pernicious ————— Warm

Warm Bathing has been much employed, but from a continual use of it Debility is apt to be induced, yet in a moderate degree it will abate Torpor, (and where there is a rigid state of the Fibres we may push it pretty far. A Gentleman in France advises it to be used in only 80° of Heat, 10° is below the natural heat of the body, (and to remain in it for along time, by 10° he supposes to remove the horny consistence of the Nerves, he terms it. But we've not had much experience in this remedy and it is still doubtful.

Friction with Flannel or the flesh Brush, has been employed, with great success, (and is attended with no danger

J

I sh^d. be inclined to try Camphor in every case for some time, but have not yet had any experience of it.

The solid Gums of the various Kind have been tried as sol. Gum. Tinct. solid. Tinct. Salicin. &c as abounding obnoxious sympt^{ts}. many Aromatics & Bitters have been used but they've been pushed rather too far requiring to be continually increased.

Absorbents, particularly Magnesia, have been employed. The colic Kind are the best, to alluvate dyspeptic sympt^{ts}.

Chalybeates are recommended as a Stimulus, but they are very doubtful and as increasing the tone of the Stomach.

Stomachs tho they may obviate some
symptoms may increase the state of Torpor
and hence may increase the Disease -

The same may be said of Mineral
Waters, tho I own that good effects have
been derived from Spaw Water in Germany
yet there are many other circum^s acting
at the same time, as the Heat of the Country
Exercise and Amusement -

Emetics of a gentle kind as Inf. them.
Mustard &c may be used sparingly, par-
ticularly in the dyspeptic symptoms occur-
ring in Hypochond.

Cathartics, Purgans must also be spared
to other Complaints, Obstruction must
be chiefly guarded against. The removal
of

of any fixed Matter accumulated in the
 Intestines, is often attended with the Re-
 moval of the flatus (and Borborygmi
 But "Evacuations" from the General sys-
 tem are bad. When any are employed mild
 ones are best, but these are sometimes apt
 to produce hemorrhagic Affections especially
 the menorrhoea. The "Al. Theriac" in some
 Cases of the Test. Solub. in others, have been
 found useful, this last ought to be given in small
 doses combined with Manna. But the proper
 one must be determined by trial.

With regard to the means of averting
 the Mental Affections, after what has been
 said on Melancholia, little is required to be
 said here. The patient must avoid reflecting
 on his disease, a pensive dullness (and
 sedentary Life, by being constantly employ-
 ed out of doors in active Amusements
 Sympson

Hysteria

Dr. Sydenham considered Hysterical Disorders to occur in the same proportion to the chronic Complaints, as Fevers do to other acute Diseases, his opinion was probably occasioned by his considering Hysteria and Hypochondriasis as the same disorder. However even Hysteria itself, from their mode of living, is now become very frequent here, (and also in other Countries as appears from its History.

No form is so various that the enumeration of all its varieties w^d take up too much of our time, so I shall be short (and refer you for a fuller account to Dr. Astruc and Sydenham (and more especially to Dr. Hoffman who has clearly distinguished it from Hyp^s (and is the best author upon this Subject.

The History may be divided into

into Symptoms (and Fits). The Sympt. are Affections of the Alg. Canal, the discharge of Urine, the Spasmodic Heat (and Cold) that pain of the Head called Clavus Hystericus (and the Globus, are the chief.

The Fits are very accurately described by most Authors. They are very various. The most common appearances are the violent Laughter and Crying.

Diagnosis It very often resembles Epilepsy, but the Globus Hystericus & the presence of the Senses distinguish them. The Senses both internal and external being never or but little affected in Hysteria. The Globus, tho' tho' a pathognomic symptom, is not I think always such the when it is present we can determine the presence of the Disease in all cases. Under the 2 heads of symptoms & fits we may form an Idea of the

The Disease. In some cases it consists only of the Fever, and in others of the symptoms only, but it most commonly comprehends both.

The Remote Causes are very numerous. It readily occurs in females when the Menstrual flux begins, the Irritation of the uterus begun being the exciting cause. However a predisposition exists, as Melancholia predisposes to Hypochondriasis so does the sanguine Temperament (in us). There is a smooth Skin, small vessels, florid complexion (and red Hair) predispose to Hysteria. Predisposition may also be acquired by all causes (increasing plethora or irritability; here plethora probably acts by strengthening the Extremities of the Nerves. Irritation also predisposes to this affection. It is

is well known that Nutritious^{to} Diet & Spare Diet are causes of it, as are also Evacuations, Nursing &c. But it is chiefly from causes giving rise to Irritability as warm Chambers, & Tea from its Narcotic Effects joined with the heat of the Menstruum, all these operate together by inducing Irritability (and pain of the Uterus) and

Yet Hysteria requires the presence of Exciting causes, w^h of Signs (and Symptoms) are different

Hysteria Symptoms are induced by Stimuli depending on the Weather Ingesta or the Condition particularly of the Uterus from w^h it has got its Name.

Of the same nature are the Exciting Causes of the Signs w^h may be referred to Corporal Stimuli (and more freely to

to mental, as Despair, Disappointment, Anger, (and is often feigned by Ladies with a view to be indulged in their requests, but never the-
-less it really does occur from passions of the Mind.

While these are capable of inducing fits in predisposed habits, a spasmodic or convulsive affection of the moving Fibres is induced, &c. is the proximate Cause (and by this we are somewhat directed to the

Practice

On our Idea of the Disease, our direct objects are,

1. The removal of partic^r convulsive or spasmodic affections producing the various Symptoms of the Disease.

2. The prevention of the return of the Symptoms after they have once been removed &c. is done by preventing the Action
of

of Exacting causes, or by removing peculiar Mobility of the System.

The chief of the Remedies (used agst the symptoms you'll find an Accot. of in a Thesis published by Dr. Elph. of Glasgow)

The different Modes of Cure, most freq.ly employed, we refer to 2 Heads.

1. Means to be used on the attack of ^{the} Paroxysm, (and during its continuance) with a view to Anticipation & Shortening. But in genl a fit may be allowed to finish its course w^out much danger.

2. Means to be used during the Intervals between fits, for prevention of paroxysms.

Of the Remedies referable to the first of these Heads, Antispasmodics of the sedative Kind, are reckoned the best, as Opium for allaying Pain, (and mor=

inordinate Action. A full dose of Laudan-
um taken when there are threatenings
of the Fit, or imly upon the accessions
of it, will often prevent it, or at least
mitigate it. With reg^d to the dose we
are much concerned, as the sys-
tem here will bear a much greater
quantity than in health, but some
cant bear so much (and it is productive
of after pain in the Head and uneas-
iness at Stomach. Hence we use

Musk, w^{ch} has an immediate effect
on the System. It may be used where
the fits are of long continuance, (and
after Opium has been given in
vain, or where it disagrees. The best
form is in Jalap or Bolus, but
as it is hardly got pure we are
often disappointed in its effects.

Cam-

Camphor may be used, but its Operation is not so quick as that of the others. It is especially serviceable where the fits often recur, or where they are very frequent. (and in complicated Cases of Hysterica.. It has been given in very large Doses in Anomalous cases & in this Hospital it has often apparently made a compleat Cure after Opium and Must had been used without success —

Warm Water applied to the Surface of the Body, as in the way of fomentation, of Pediluvium, of Semicupium (and of warm Bathing, is useful, & Dr. Whist remarked that the simple Immersion of the Hands was very useful for putting a stop to the Hysterical Cough. —

Antis —

25.5.13

Antispasmodics of the Stimulant kind
have been recommended for anticipating
fits; as Volatile Aromatic Spirits. Vol.
alkali, &c. taken into the Stomach,
or even applied to the Nose. But per-
haps the Vit. Ether is the most powerful
in preventing fits, as 20 or 30 drops
in a glass of Water, but after the
fit! I have been accustomed to use
the dose must be increased.

Assosolida is used both by the
Mouth & Injection, and Caster &c. is also
employed (and most frequently in its form
of Tincture, as the Tinct. fuligin. Tinct.
Tedo, &c. They sh^d. be given in large
doses, even ℥ss may be used in place
of 20 drops with safety. —

Blisters have been used to abate
the sequelae, as the comatose symptoms
but little can be expected from them
(and little from Friction, &c. — Pro

In Milder assembling Del^m Animi
 more voice may be obtained from throw-
 —ing Cold Water upon the face, or im-
 —mersing the Hands in cold Water the
 application of Sedative Spirits to the Nose
 &c. tho' they may be of little use, yet
 a physician must not be inactive.
 also the smoke of Tobacco, the smoke
 of Feathers, asphaltida &c. may be
 useful. —

But the most important part
 of the Treatment is during the Inter-
 —vals between fits, & this consists
 in the avoiding Mental Stimuli, the
 removal of Corporal Stimuli
 (and of Predisposition).

The removal of Predisposition
 may be referred to Genl. Heads.

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1. Means of producing Evacuation
from the system, where a plethoric state
exists.

2. Means of recruiting the vigor of
the system when there takes place
a state of prostration.

3. Means of bracing the system in
cases of morbid acuity.

The particular Remedies used with
these Intentions, are, first, N. S. in pletho-
ric habits, especially when proceeding from
obstructed discharges, as that of the men-
strual flux, is requisite, but needs not be
repeated, cathartics of the refrigerant kind
may also in some cases be used.

Issues have been advised, but are
not so immediate as cathartics.

Spars & Diet has often produced a ra-
dical cure — where the Disease
arose from plethora. But
Liberat

Liberal & restorative Diet, (and
 Cordial Medicines, are much recom.
 where it arises from Hemor. & Muror &c

Tonics are perhaps more frequently
 useful to brace the System, as the Disease
 often arises from Relaxations, Here
 a dry (and cold atmosphere regular
Exercise (and solid Diet, are very useful
 as also Bitters (and aromatics, for streng-
 ening the Alimentary Canal.

But the Bark is the best, (and
 has often cured radically. Where this
 fails we may employ Tonics from
 the Mineral Kingdom, as Chalybeates
 Iron. (and Sal Martin, (and Mineral
 Waters w^{ch} have been found serviceable
 The preparations of Copper & Zinc
 have

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have been more frequently successful
here than in Epilepsy, and maybe
used in all the different forms as in that
Disease

Cold Bathing is one of the best Tonics
and very generally useful. I know of no
Remedy w. has been oftner successful
than this (and I w. rather advise Sea
Bathing than the Chamber Bath. —

Asthma

Asthma

This Term is often applied to every instance of difficult Breathing, But improperly as all Cases do not proceed from the ^{same} Causes. It is therefore necessary to mention the sense in w^{ch} we use it.

We apply it to what is called the Spasmodic Asthma; in w^{ch} the Characteristic Symptom is a peculiar Stricture in the Breast (and Trachea, accompanying the difficulty of Breathing, w^{ch} attacks in fits recurring sometimes with regular Intervals.

The Fits come on either suddenly or gradually, most frequently in the night time (and somewhat resembling the Dyspnoea accompanying Hydrothorax. In some Cases the Fit is always attended with a hoarse Noise of the Respiration when the patient if not cured, is obliged to stammer.

himself in order to draw in the Air more freely. It is also attended with a sense of Stricture in the back, (and breast) and a troublesome dry Cough. The Voice is low & shrill, the Countenance pale, the pulse small, quick and intermittent (and the Urine is limpid and watery. During the Fit there is a change in the Countenance from a pale Starchy (and livid hue, with cold sweats, sometimes terminating in Decub.

But Decub. is more commonly occasioned by its consequences, by chronic Complaints, as palsy, (and it suddenly issues from Apoplexy, Hemiplegia and Phthisis. But the Disease often remains during Life. Sir John Pringle who is perhaps one of the best Writers on the subject, mentions that he himself had it for 30 years.

D. Pringle

During the whole period of its course the fits are frequent.

The duration of a Fit is various, it sometimes continuing for 2 or 3 hours & sometimes for days. The termination of a fit is indicated by the Cough being attended with a copious Expectoration (and by profuse urine and saliva. In these cases we have Marks of a Resolution of Spasm.

The fits sometimes alternate with Lenz and Convulsive affections the approach of w.^c is marked by the termination of a Fit.

The Periodic Causes are much the same as in the other Nervous Complaints, a peculiar Irritability is here most confined to the Organs of Respiration (and on these the Irritating Causes

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Causes act in exciting it.

The Proximate Cause consists in a Spasm of some of the moving Fibres of the Organs of Respiration, some contend that the seat of this Spasm is on the surface of the Lungs others that it is upon the extreme vessels of the Bronchia, some others say that it is on the Muscular fibres of the Larynx particularly at the upper part of it. That it may arise from the two just Causes is sufficiently evident from the sense of Stricture at these parts observable in this Disease. Of the existence of Spasm at the Larynx we have Evidence from the peculiar Hoarse Noise occasioned, which Noise characterizes the Disease known by the name of Croup. Of the nature of this Disease we have many doubts, some referring it to Spasm from Inflammation others

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As to Spasm alone. Indeed, I think
the essential part of it is a Spasm of
the Larynx. The Inflammation opening
us to it; we may conclude by saying
that in the Spasmodic Asthma the
seat of the Disease is immaterial, as
the same means remove it be it where
it will.

On this Idea of the Disease we
may refer the Cure to 2 gen^l heads

I. The removal of the Paroxysm when
present.

2. The prevention of the recurrence of future
paroxysms.

The means by w^{ch} the Paroxysm when
present may be removed, are two.

1. By counteracting & removing such
circumst^s as sustain or induce Spasm.

2. By bringing about an artificial
Resolution of the Spasm, even altho
the cause inducing it remain. The

The means for preventing their return are
1. By avoiding exciting causes.

2. By preventing their action on the system
when they can't be avoided. (And

3. By removing that condition of the
system without w^h they w^o have no effect.

But various anomalous appearances
may require partic^r Treatment.

I shall first consider the means employed
to remove the Fits (and next the means
used to prevent their return.

While a fit continues the patient is
in the greatest distress, (and therefore re-
quires immediate assistance; but improp-
er interference has been the means
of a speedy return — Among all the
Remedies used in an asthmatic fit,
few are more ready than

N. S. This is chiefly used in ple.
thoric

Plethoric habits or in the early stage of the Disease, where it may present an actual Accumulation of blood in the Head. The state of Circulation in the Arteries may also serve as an exciting cause, therefore to prevent this. V. S. may be used. But it is often abused, it may no doubt make the System more unstable, and therefore is improper in those frequently affected by the disease and sh^d never be used but where plethora or an Accumulation in the head is perceptible.

Antispasmodics have been more generally used, particularly warm water applied to the Surface in diff^{er}ents, sometimes, it is useful in

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fomentations or on a bladder to the breast
But perhaps the Semicupium or Pedic-
lurium is preferable. These in some in-
stances have stimulated the pit, but we must
be cautious not to give a stimulus by
the heat, (and not to let the feet be
chilled by its cold from a too long applica-
tion of it. With these cautions it may
be used in every case. —

Nitric Ether has produced good effects
but has been less used in this Disease
than in Nysteria, tho Dr Graham has
introduced it in this Disease more liberally
than formerly (and no doubt that some
of his patients had an instantaneous relief
from it, he used it both internally &
externally, and also in the form of
Vapour by causing his patients to in-
spire it from partial feet in warm
water. I've never tried this myself but
believe

believe there is no danger mist, and if
it may be tried with Advantage.

Musk & Asafoetida have been frequently
used. The first when pure has the most
speedy effects. Asafoetida has produced
good effects, in Injections; in w^{ch} way it is
much recommended by D^r. Miller in Asthma
of every kind, but especially in that spe-
cies called Group. From these sedative In-
jections I've seen good effects in both
these (and hysteric fits).

The sedative Antispasmodics, as Opium
have been much recommended, but Opium
in many cases wthout very doubt, by
increasing the disposition to fit, thro'
(and the irritability of the system, tho'
I've seen it productive of benefit but

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but there sh^d always be a previous
bleeding to its Employment.

Pilly Draughts have also been
advised, & have been tho^t to remove
the Spasm, especly when seated in the
Muscles at the Head of the Larynx,
by lubricating these parts. I've been
bold of its producing an immediate cure
of Croup, from what I reckon good
Authority, but I have never tried it my-
self, but I think we may employ them
w^out the least hazard (and probably
with Advantage.

Blisters have been found very service-
able, but the chief objection is, their
Operation is not so sudden as we w^d
wish, (and not the least powerful in
severe fets of long continuance, but
we sh^d seldom omit them (and we
can

can use other means at the same time
 Emetics, have in some cases been
 very serviceable, but sometimes the patient
 can't swallow them (and it is very
 difficult to excite vomiting in an as-
 thmatic fit but when it occurs it often
 gives a sudden termination to the fit,
 The benefit derived from these seems
 to arise from the Spasmodic Action of the
 Stomach w^{ch} they excite, operating on the
 principle of allaying one moderate action
 by another.

More immediate relief may be had
 from Antispasmodics acting on the Lungs
 themselves, in the form of Vapor, or
 the Steam of Vinegar (and the smock
 of Tobacco to w^{ch} none but Ether is
 preferable it having often relieved the
 fit. I know a Gentleman who pre-
 vents the fit coming on, by means
 of

of his pipe, &c. he makes his travelling
 companion. The Steam of Warm water
 is also inspired.

To prevent the return of the Fits
 is considered by many as impossible
 (and in moderate cases it may be so
 but if they can't be entirely prevented
 they may at least be much mitigated.

The chief mode of prevention is the avoid-
 ing of occasional causes (and using
 a proper Regimen. —

The extremes of Heat and Cold
 in the atmosphere, moist Air, smoky
 &c are to be avoided. As also pungent
 powders, as Ipecacuanha, or vapors
 floating in the Air. I know an Apo-
 thecary's Wife who was obliged to
remove

remove to some distance from the shop
on that acct.

Spare Diet in plethoric habits is
best But Full Diet in debilitated
habits, must be used, with a moderate
use of Wine, some set a great Value on
Coffee & Honey used in Diet; but I've
not seen any Cases treated in this way.

Exercise is to be regularly practiced
but avoiding it to excess in dusty roads
(and hot Weather —

Bark & Chalybeates have also
been found useful, but can't always
be expected to succeed —

The preparations of Copper & Zinc
may perhaps produce good effects, tho
I

I don't know if ever they have been
tried. Issues, where a spare Diet is
necessary, may be of use. Many think
that a return of the fit may be avoided
by supporting a discharge by Issues
Cathartics repeated at short Inter-
vals may be useful to remove pituitaria
Mercury has been advised, but
how it operates I can't say, nor did I
ever know it of use here.

Dyspepsia

Dyspepsia

This term is lately employed by w.^c J. Mean what are called Stomach Complaints including all those ailments of the Stomach not symptomatic. In this sense it signifies a slow and difficult Digestion but as a genus of disease we must treat it as it is used by Drs. Cullen & Vogel. On this subject I recommend you to a Treatise published by D.^r Newman.

History. This disease for the most part first manifests itself with the loss of Appetite and after long fasting w.^t a sense of distension of the Stomach w.^c appears from the Eructations of wind. There occur Borborygmi Nausea frequently vomiting with a throwing up in some cases of an acid Liquor from the Stomach without what may be called the action of vomiting, the food coming up as in the

sumi

ruminant Animals, but this is not so frequent. a great pain is felt not only in the Stomach, but also thro the intestines especially when the Belly is bound, w^{ch} is commonly the case (and is very distressing circumstance. The pain in the Stomach (and Intestines is not fixed, but is propagated upwards or downwards. The heat of the body, the state of circulation (and the other functions generally remain natural but by long continuance it produces wasting of the body, (and even death, but it more frequently ends in other Complaints, as Dropsy.

Diagnosis. This Disease is not easily confounded with others. The only difficulty is in distinguishing it from the Symp^t arising from a Schorosity of the stom^{ch}. In a schorrous Stomach there is a fixed pain & an evident tumor is there
no

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in Dyspepsia there is no local affection
Theory. The chief circumstance in
the Disease is the want of the proper
Action of the Stomach, w^{ch} proceeds from
great debility or chronic weakness of the
Stomach.

As the proximate cause is weakness the
Cure must depend on restoring it. Tone
(and Vigor of the Stomach & Intestinal
Canal). This is done,

1. By avoiding whatever will tend to
diminish it. Vigor of the Stomach.

2. By employing such Rem^{ed}s. w^{ill}
have Influence as increasing it. Vigor.

3. By treating urgent Symptoms, pa-
rticularly those w^{ch} tend to increase
and support the affection.

When the Stomach is liable to be
weakened it is chiefly rendered so by
substances acting on it, as acrescent
(and flatulent), & all atonic Mechanics
w^{ch}

w.^e must be carefully avoided.

For obstructing Constipation w.^e is a very distressing circumstance (and on acc^t of the state of the Stomach it is difficult to find a proper laxative to give relief, all violent (and relaxing ones must be avoided. Aloes I believe will be found the best for keeping the belly open, except where the pat^t is troubled with Hemorrhoids, with the Aloes it is often necessary to join Op^ostia, w.^e will also tend to remove Flatulency. To remove this symptom many Aromatics have also been used. Where the Disease chiefly exists in the Stomach pepper mint water is the properest. To destroy Acid in the Stomach, Magnesia is the best of all the absorbents, as both destroying the acid (and gently opening the belly. It is best calcined, being freed of fixed Air; & is best prepared by Mr. Henry of Man-

Manchester.

The means of restoring the Tone of the Stomach are very numerous, some act locally, others more generally. None w^h seem better than —

Astringents to the Vegetable and Min^{eral} Kingdoms. Of the last the Vitric Acid is employed. It is usefully joined wth the Vegetable astringents (and with some Aromatic) and thus we have it in the Acid-Elixir which w^h is chiefly useful in the early periods of the Disease, especially when accidentally induced, as by hard Drinking &c. The Vegetable acids are also very useful in the way of Pickles; but from neither is much to be expected when the Disease is of long continuance (and they may be apt to induce greater debility particularly the Vegetable, and

are chiefly used to palliate Sympt. Tar
Water, a form of using the Vegetable, (and
long esteemed infelleble, besides the acid
it also contains an Empneumatick Oil,
but its chief virtues are owing to its acid
tho it is now in disrepute (and little used.

Stimulants act on the living Solids
while the Astringents act on the dead It is
on this principle that Salt acts in promoting
Digestion, (and in this way sal. Meat is
better digested than lighter meats.

Aromatics, as Cinnamon, Cardamom,
Nutmegs & Ginger, if they are not carried
too far in the beginning continue useful
to the End.

Bitters of the Vegetable kindgom are
most used, as Gerthian, Consuery, Chamo-
mile, Sernon peel &c are employed
in Infusion (and Tincture. The Colerib

Columbo Root was lately introduced
(and in the most agreeable Bitter we know
of it is given from ʒij to ʒi in substance.

But more may be obtained from the use
of Tonics, and with this view Rhubarb
chewed in the Mouth will keep the Belly
gently open (and increase the action of the
Stomach, but in some habits it is apt to
produce violent Gripes. In such habits the
Bark may be preferred, but from its
binding the Belly, it is not so proper.
Chalybeates are very much (advised by
some, and they are less doubtful here than
in Hypochondriasis where the Compl.^t
arises not from Atony from Torpor (and
Insensibility. Imet. Mart. The Best of
Iron in substance &c (and especially Mart.
Waters impregnated with Iron some of
service. Even plain Cold Water has
been

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been considered as a very good Drink to the
extent of some Quarts (and even pouders) and
we sh^d advise it to be sucked gradually thro
a pipe, to continue the cold longer on the
Stomach &c. is the principal way all
these Waters act in this Disease.

On this principle Ice has been recom^d.
but requires further Experience to establish
its efficacy. Cold Bathing has also been ad-
vised, (and is doubtless a powerful tonic, &
may be of great service here.

But of all the Remedies Exercise
is the most powerful, at the same time
we must not counteract its effects by
improper Diet, all stultent & viscoscent
food must be avoided, except Bread; little
Vegetables sh^d be used. The Bread sh^d be
well fermented (and rather stale than
fresh (and used in small quantities
Sole Animal food is the properest; and
all

all fluids affording little Nourishment sh^d
 be avoided, as Tea and Coffee sh^d also be
 avoided rather preferring the use of Chocolate
 But for Breakfast I w^d prefer solid
 food, as Beef Meats, Ham, or Bread
 and Milk. When one kind of Aliment
 can be digested another sh^d be tried. All
 Malt Liquors must be avoided, but if
 any be drunk, good Porter is the best
 or very old strong Ale. But water either
 plain or with a little Spirits is the
 best Drink, (and if it is impregnated
 with Mephitic air or grow this is a
 very good drink. w^c may be artificially
 made

Colica

Colica

This term in common Language is applied in a very vague sense (and even by Med. Legists it has been adopted to different diseases of the Ally Canal depending on various Causes, We apply it to that affection depending on Spasm accompanied with Flatulence called by Hoffmann Colica spasmodica et Flatulenta.

History. It has few essential symptoms the chief is an acute (and even excruciating) pain of the Belly, not fixed, seldom remaining at one part, in most cases it is severe, particularly about the umbilicus sometimes attended with vomiting always accompanied with costiveness, (and sometimes suppression of Urine, after this has continued for some time the patient generally labours under great Anxiety and

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and Delirium, the ~~Symptoms~~ is violent
often attended with Nausea, Convulsions
Cold sweats and Fainting.

It must terminate favourably, but
often recurs, and therefore may be tho't
one of those Diseases we are often
cured artificially than naturally.

It is a spasmodic Disease of the
Intestines from feculent Matter, Wind
&c. detained there.

It is the consequence of that pecu-
liar Irritability of the body we is easily
affected by Animi, as secreted fluids, pe-
culiar Ingesta, Honey in some habits
will produce it, hardened feces, acid
evolved in the Al. Canal.

The immediate cause of Colic may
be referred to any thing irritating the

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The Intest. Canal (and producing an
inordinate action there.

The Cure depends on the following
Indications.

1. To produce a Relaxation of the Spas-
modic Affection.

2. To evacuate the contents of the Intestines

3. To remove morbid Irritability in the
Intestinal Canal.

4. To prevent or remove Inflamm. affecti-
ons occurring a sequelae of the Spasm.

Bloodletting is seldom omitted es-
pecially when the aid of the physician
is early called in, unless in very delicate
and weak habits. It is always necessary
to obviate the consequence for when the
patient is plethoric the Disease may
terminate in Inflamm. Besides it gives
immediate relief, by lessening the
tension

tension by the depletion it gives
 Antispasmodics, as removing the
 proximate Cause, must be allowed to be
 most useful (and none is preferable to
Opium after A.S. This may, in most
 cases be given in a full dose, (and if it is
 discharged by vomiting it sh^d. be repeated
 or else given in a pill. When these succeed
 it may be productive of the best effects
 but whether it gives relief or not we
 sh^d. not stop here, but attempt to move
 the belly by

Injections we are of great use in remov-
 ing Spasm. When these act they re-
 move the irritating Cause (and with
 that the pain. And the whole no
 remedy is more useful than Injec-
 tions. Various ones are employed

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A much benefit arises from those of an
emollient or oily nature, particularly where
thickened feces are lodged near the end
of the Intestine preventing the exit of
other Matters, as Wind &c. Where these
prove ineffectual benefit may arise from
diluent ones of w. The best is sepid
Water w. remove higher seated obstructions
than emollient ones do; (and the whole of
the large Intestines may be cleansed if
they have even been used in obstinate
cases with success. Many however inject
fluids possessing a cathartic quality; w.
no doubt, by increasing the action of
the Intestines, may be very serviceable
for this purpose. a solution of Glauc.
sal. or of Common salt may be used, but
it is seldom retained long enough to pro-
duce any great effect. Sulphuric con-
fined w. S. Water by means of the cath-
ar.

202,
of an Egg has also been used, but is
now little employed. Some are fond of
Carmenative Injections, as one Infusion
of Aromatic Vegetables, as Cham. &c. no
doubt may stimulate the Intestines (and
thus excite their action. But where all
these fail an Injection of the Smoke
of Tobacco may be used, &c. may go thro
the Intestines, (and by its Stimulus operate
in discharging the feces (and by its Nar-
cotic power may remove Spasms.

When, notwithstanding these measures
the Disease still continues, Cathartics
by the mouth have been advised, but
they are in few Cases retained, (and may
even excite vomiting where it did not
pre-exist. If they are retained they may
produce good effects, so we may try
Glauber Salt. Inf. Tann: Crem: Tart.
also

also Jalap joined to the latter co: is the
pulv: Jal: Com Ph: Ed: but this is not
praised by many practitioners tho in this
way the Jalap is more intimately divided
than otherways, some advise to use Guaiac
as a purgative, but besides its being dif-
ficultly dissolved, it is not so certain as
the others. The Ol Niviric is much more
preferable. To this head we may also refer
the use of Alum in powder in large
doses w: is a remedy just (and much
recommended by Dr. Percival, who says
it produces a general softness, but whe-
ther it chiefly operates in this way, I
cant say; however it may be used where
the others fail.

Mechanical Dilatation of the Intestines
by solid substances, as Crude Mercury
swallowed, have been proposed; but

I believe little is to be expected from them.

Where all these have failed or are improper, the Dashing cold Water upon the Belly has been recommended but the great dread of Inflammⁿ co^o prevents us from doing this. Where the pain remains, notwithstanding of Opiate or where it speedily returns, other Antispasmodics are recom^d & none are better than warm fomentations, Bath, & Semicaupum.

Where all these have failed, & the pain seems fixed at one place, recourse is had to Blisters, the Operation of w^h is slow & painful, but unless where we dread Inflammⁿ they are better omitted.

By some of these means, if the disease does not run into Inflammⁿ Gangrene or Necrosis, it has generally been removed, But after it is removed it

It is in some habits very apt to return again. Therefore

To prevent its return, the gen^l means for avoiding and preventing its return are to be used, but chiefly the

Bark, Cold Bathing & Regimen

(and also Chalybeates, tho none perhaps is better than Rhubarb chewed thro the day. However more is to be expected from avoiding exciting causes, such as flatulent & acrescent food (and spirit^u articles etc) induce it in many.

It is remarked y^t milk Diet has cured many attacked wth colic, a bound belly while using milk must be carefully prevented by proper means Exercise too is to be strictly enjoined, especially in y^e open air, to all those habituated to this affection it being a powerful means for preventing y^e return of Colic. — Cephalaea

Cephalaea

Under this title I comprehend all those Diseases, w^{ch} are vulgarly termed Headach. It has been thought by D^r. Cullen & most others as only symptomatic, while some as Sauvage, make many Genus of it, as Cephalalgia, Hemicrania & Cephalaea, I think it is both symptomatic & Idiopathic in many cases. The whole I think may be referred to one Genus, (and as such we shall treat it.

It seldom arises to any great height so as to require cur^e and, tho it incapacitates many from their usual Employments, & the exertion of their Thoughts. It may arise from an affection of the Nerves of the Cranium & parts adjoining, & may then

require our attention.

History The chief symptom is an uneasy sensation of the Nerves about the head. This pain is felt (under various forms, it is sometimes acute (and pungent sometimes) grave with a sense of Congestion in the Head, (and sometimes it is pulsative. In short, the feelings are almost infinite, but be they what they will, it gives rise to a general affection of the system in many cases. The most frequent of these occurrences we shall now point out.

(And first, a Fever, manifested by Heat Thirst, Quick pulse &c. There is often an abolition of appetite, succeeded by a frequent pulse. There is often a great discharge from the Nose (and Eyes But the most distinguishing is the great

great Watchfulness, the patient, often remaining awake for many nights, (and when any sleep occurs it is not refreshing). In some the Excretions are affected, tho' but rarely, (and then the Stools are, sometimes thin & watery, but the belly is sometimes bound). When the Headache arises to a great height, it sometimes terminates fatally in Syncope, Delirium, Animo & sometimes convulsions take place, But rarely any thing but the pain occurs —

Diagnosis. Under Cephalaea I mean to treat of what is Idiopathic. Of this we may conjecture by the Circumstances (and Causes) inducing it, tho' seldom it is possible to observe these. In some measure we form a Diagnosis by attending to the Causes of Inspiration. The

The great Mark of it is a pain of any form w^{ch} is common to symptomatic & Idiopathic.

Causes. It is commonly habitual returning in Febr. It arises from causes affecting the Teguments of the Head, (and the Extrem^s of the Nerves there. It is not peculiar to any Temperament. It is commonly hereditary. Predisposition is often induced by the treatment, of the Head during the Operation of d, as Strokes, Excresces, &c. It may also arise from exposure to Heat, Cold &c w^{ch} operate by Exciting rather than by predisposing. In this Country no Cause is more powerful than Cold joined with Moisture. In some places Heat is powerful, especially when the Head is not properly covered. In most Cases it is not so violent as

or to induce Death. Headach is often
 produced by Hard Drinking. It has
 been induced by Watchfulness, by being
 suddenly awakened, and from Jacta
 especially in females. It also follows
 mental Complaints, as Anxiety and
 (and also intense Thought and Study
 While the Causes are so numerous
 there are cases w^{ch} we can't trace to any
 evident Cause —

Theory

In general we may look on pain as
 a sensation communicated to the Brain
 by the Nerves; and on Headach as
 certain Impressions communicated
 from the Extremities of the Nerves of
 the

23.

The Head to their Origin at the Sensorium
The Causes here must act as mental
or corporeal Stimuli on the Nerves to have
a peculiar Disposition perhaps sensibility
To these, peculiar sensibility (and Stimuli
we refer the pain in all Cases From this we
account for all the symptoms.

No Causes are more powerful in disordering
the Functions than pain, Where this is
Violent; it sometimes affects one Function some-
times another and at other times none, thus
we understand why the pain sometimes pro-
duces no concomitant symptoms.

From this view of Headach we come to the
Method of

Cure, w^{ch} is to be conducted on 2 genl
principles.

1. The removal of the present paroxysm
2. The prevention of the return of a pa-
roxysm. The paroxysm consists in
a

a sensation excited by Stimuli on very
 sensitive Nerves, Here then to remove the
 paroxysm when present, we must

1st Remove the Stimulating Cause, But
 these are often obscure, & sometimes irre-
 movable; tho when it is the effect of increased
 Circulation at the Head we can remove it by
 many means; or

2^d By counteracting the Influence of
 Stimuli, (and this is done in two ways
 from obviating those Impressions w. Stimuli
 are capable of making on the Extremities
 of the Nerves - or from altering the condi-
 tion of the sentient principle in such
 a manner as either to diminish or obliterate
 the effects of painful Impressions.

The prevention of the return of the
 paroxysm is more difficult than the
 former, but it is done —

1. By avoiding occasional Causes, as Mental Stimuli, corporeal Stimuli, whether arising from external Causes (and by avoiding the accidents by w^{ch} it was formerly observed to be induced, as intense Thought &c. Where these can't be avoided, we attempt the prevention of return

2. By removing predisposition; from diminishing morbid Irritability in the sensible Extremities of Nerves; or from restoring the diseased Nerves to their natural condition.

Bloodletting in most Cases, especially in weak habits, will not perhaps relieve, but in some the best relief is to be obtained by it by diminishing the Impetus of the blood at the head for this purpose topical bleeding is added, w^{ch} in general is to be directed by the pulse (and habit. When there is

is a florid complexion, (and sense of weight at the Head, (and drawings V. S. is useful (and topical bleeding is most useful, where there is a throbbing sense of pulsation at the Head V. S. may be doubtful, as it rather induces a greater disposition to a return, it may therefore be more speedy than advisable.

Cathartics, as evacuating from the system and particularly the head, are very useful especially when there is a dread of Hemorrhagy from the Nose. The cooling kinds are the most preferable, particularly Glauber's Salt, Crem. Tart. solub. Tart. &c (and such will seldom produce bad effects (and may be useful in obviating Costiveness; but little is to be got from them unless where there is plethora, increased propensity or Costiveness; (and nothing where increased sensibility of the Nerves is the

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The Cause of the Disease.

But in such cases a more generally applicable Mode of Cure, is the Employment of Blisters & Issues, w^{ch} are of service by diminishing determination to the Head, or counteracting the effects of Sensibility for this last purpose blisters are best, by the painful Stimuli, they give (and they may be applied to any part, but the Neighbourhood of the head is perhaps the best, as they here act on the sentient Extremities of y^e Nerves.

In the same way do other Stimulents act, as Rubefacientia, the chief of w^{ch} is Dr. Ward's Voluble Essence w^{ch} has produced the most surprising Cures, by applying it to the Head (and pulling this Shandon the patient's Head, removing the most violent

violent in a few Minutes, & Other is also
a successful Remedy, but here req^d should
be payed to the Patients Skⁿ, for what
will have effect on one one may not have
the least Influence on anoy. In the same
way Vol. Luxuriant has been found
useful (and from proper Blisters the
same effect may be obtained, as also by the
Action of substances on the Nerves of the
Nose, as Vol. Alkali; &c.

Many have received sudden benefit from
the Scraping of Horse Radish, put into
a Linen rag (and applied to the forehead.

In some Cases external Applications of an
opposite nature, have produced good effects, as
Opium in a solid State in patches, or
in aliquid form, as Anodyne Balsam
to the Temples (and may be applied to
the System in general, particularly the
Stomach

Stomach also Vol. Alth Sp. Camph: Va-
lerian & in the same manner, I think have
produced very good effects.

More may be obtained from Opium taken
internally to a full dose, w^{ch} acts as allerring
the painful sensation. Anodyne, as the Extract
of Hyosciamus has great effects as an Ano-
dyne, (and I've been lately favoured with
a Case of violent Headach, treated by one
of the best Physicians in London, where
after every thing was tried in vain, it was
cured by the Hyosciamus, w^{ch} requires to be
used in the same way as Opium. —

I have tried Valerian in this affection, &
held it to be the most powerful Medicine
we have. —

Besides these practices a more simple
one has given relief. Viz. Compression of
the part to w^{ch} the pain is referred, by
Ligatures, continued according to the preced-
ing effects of it. — To

To prevent the return of Strophaloea
 we must remove predisposition (and avoid Occa-
sional causes. The first is extremely difficult
 to remove especially when partial (and of long
continuance. In this disease a morbid sensibility
 of the Nerves of the Head we suppose the chief.
 When general it has been removed by
 Course of the Bark (and when topical
 by Cold Bathing of the Head —

Issues have also prevented the return
 of this Disease, as also Erhines have
 been used to remove it (and particularly
 those we act by great Evacuations.

Dontalgia.

Odontalgia

This Disease more properly belongs to the Surgeon, therefore I shall say little on it.

M^r. Cuybeck has published a very good Treatise, and M^r. John Hunter has wrote a practical Treatise on the Subject, to w^{ch} I refer you

The pain is not always confined to one Tooth, but often affects several Teeth, (and is generally attended with an increased flow of Saliva, a swelling of the Jaw, & sometimes of the whole Head, (and sometimes with a suppuration —

The pain sometimes consists merely in an obtuse uneasy feeling, but is more freq^{ly} acute (and sometimes excruciating.

A swelling coming on gen^{ly}. terminates the fit of Toothach, but it is liable to be renewed on slight occasions.

Causes. There can be no doubt that

That Arises from an Irritation of the Nerves entering the Tooth or the Gums
The irritating Causes are Cold air or fluids
Caries & Mortification.

The Cure is to be attempted on these principles.

1. The removal of irritating Causes.
2. The prevention of their influence when they can't be removed, w^{ch} is done by an action on the medium communicating the painful Impression to the Sensorium, or by an action on the condition of the Sensorium itself.

As the most frequent Cause of Irritation is a carious Tooth, the removal of the diseased part is the best Cure; w^{ch} is sometimes done by filing; as other times by drawing the tooth. Cold is removed by Heat w^{ch} is Sea, &c.

Some contend that the Introduction of an artif. Tooth, in the place of one drawn, produces bad consequences
particly

partially suppuration. But there are nu-
merous facts in favor of the practice, tho'
it may fail (under certain circumstances
and even produce dangerous Diseases.

It is not to be tho't of before the 18th or
20th year of Age, and these transplanted
shd be chiefly the Incisores, taken from
a female not tainted with any infectious
Disorder, and rather smaller than the
socket for w^{ch} the tooth is intended. Both
here, and in London this has been
attended with the greatest Advantage
There is reason to believe that it has
failed more forcing in a tooth with large
fangs into a small socket, than from
any other cause. It is now found that replac-
ing a tooth will succeed even 14 hours
after it has come out.

The means affecting the Medium
communicating Impressions, are burning
with actual Caustery, or with Caustic
Spirits, or the application of sedatives

M. M. M.

That, I w.^d most depend on is one part of the Nitrous acid with 3 parts of the dulcified Spirit, applied to the tooth.

Where this can't be ~~used~~ acted on, we use means affecting the Condition of the Sensorium, as Narcotics of w.^d Opium is given in Anodyne draughts, or in form of a pill

With a view of removing the Pain from the tooth to any part, recourse has been had to Blesters, even to the Thumb but they will be more proper near the diseased part; (and they will likewise be of use against Inflammation)

To prevent the Disease or the recurrence of it, the Teeth are to be frequently washed with simple water, or when they are covered farther, y.^e use of salt water, or of water with the addition of salt, is very proper, Or rubbing them with burnt Bread is of use to keep them clean.

Pain

But we must cautiously avoid the use
of such Incubated (and powdered) we have
often destroyed the Teeth. —

In Caries, Tincture of Myrrh (and
Per. Bark. may be employed —

Morbi

Morbi Dissimiles, Or
Chronical affections, w^{ch} have little ana-
logy to each other, or to any of the Associations
alread mentioned.

Symptomata a Venesis & ore
Venenosos,

The making a genus of this
 is rather contrary to modern Nosology
 it being rather symptoms than a disease
 The cure of these Symptoms depends on
 the removal of the remote Causes, but as
 the symptoms are various so will the means
 of cure.

The Poison may be any substance
 w^{ch} proves deleterious to the human frame
 and operating from a small quantity. We
 must distinguish between those pro-
 ducing their effects from acting on the
 aliy Canal, (and those producing their
 effects from acting on wounds & at the
 surface, as from the Bite of a mad
 Dog

(Dog, Viper, Snake, &c

These acting on the Lly Canal may be divided into Stimulant (and Sedative) &c we shall mention but a few.

The Stimulant. Poisons are many Metallic Substances, as Mercury, arsenic, Copper, &c we are chiefly active in their Saline State, we depend on their solution in the Stomach; Some Animal substances are of this kind, as Cantharides; (and some Vegetables, as Euphor. Mellabore (and Mistle To this head we may add such poisons as act mechanically, as powdered glass Skin cut small &c is a frequent poison among the Indians.

These of the Sedative kind are the Cicuta. Mellet. Solanum, Laurus, Hyos ciamus &c (and some preparations of vegetables, as Camph. Opium, we know to any considerable extent, more poisonous

These

These sev^d poisons taken into the
 body produce various symptoms, of which
 the first arising from the Stimulant poisons
 as Nausea, Sickness at stomach, & Vomiting
 often arising very high (and attended with
 Thiccip, &c) soon with a great pain in
 the stomach is propagated to the Intestines
 there occurs great Heat, Thirst, parched tongue
 and dryness extending over the whole Gullet
 The Circulation is increased, a palpitation
 of the Heart is produced, the Vomiting now
 ceases for some time, a great Stricture is
 felt about the stomach, with pain (and
 Numbness of the Precordia, the patient has
 a horrid dreadful Countenance, his Limbs
 are convulsed (and sometimes paretic af-
 fections are produced, the Heat of the body
 increases, sometimes alternating with cold
 sweats, the Convulsions extend to the Jaws
 rattleing them ag^t one another or locking
 them tog^t. The Urine comes away
 in

moderately, (and with great violence
on acct of the contraction of the bladder
there succeeds great prostration of strength
attended with sighs and Moans (and
an appearance of sleep. The patient often
dies from great Torpor. But tho the
sometimes recovers he is troubled with chro-
nical Affections during life.

On Dissection, it is obs^d that the Stomach
and Intestines are inflamed & swelled

Necrosis goes on very fast (and soon
appears over the surface of the Body.
w^{ch} is indicated by livid blotches on it. The
state of the Circulation is changed on the
surface w^{ch} appears scaly (and without Mas-
tine. The Hair, after recovery, falls off
for want of Nutrition. These circumstances
however are common effects of both the Stimu-
lant and sedative Poisons —

A greater variety of symptoms take
place from the sedative poisons taken
in

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in than from the Annulant. Now the
first symptom is a sense of Dullness &
a disposition to Sleep, so as the pat.
can't be roused to action, attended with
Nausea, sickness at Stomach, sometimes
vomiting (and more generally Anxiety
& difficulty of Breathing, the sickness often
causing fainting Vertigo (and Tru-
num, there is also much Delirium
differing in diff. persons. The pat. speaks
and acts like a drunken person.
A Tremor occurs over the whole body
often causing Convulsions. The pulse is
quick, small (and intermittent, the heat
is sometimes augmented, but more freq.
the pat. is apparently cold. The superfi-
cial Vessels are much enlarged, particu-
larly about the Head where the enlargement
is not confined to the large vessels.
For the whole Countenance appears
turgid Hemorrhages arise from the
Nose, Ears & other parts. — A

A deep sleep comes on, from w^{ch} determining
will be on Defecation; from the Inflammation
(and sudden putrefaction taking place in
the Chylipoetic viscera. We may discover
Opium by its smell (and essence maybe
detected from the white fumes of it in the
fire, smelling like Gentian (and from the
white Cloud it gives to Cyprip.

As to the Theory we can say but
little on it. The Action of the different poisons
on the Nerves of the Stomach (and al^y
canal is the Cause of most of y^e sympt^s.

Many maintain that poisons may re-
main for a long time without producing
any effects. The Haberns are said to be
so exact as to give poisons to kill at a
certain period; but how far this is true
I can't say yet it is so positively asserted
that we must give some Credit to it.
In the Haberns Canina there is some-
thing similar but as this poison is
Cloyed.

Lodged beneath the Skin, it is diff.
from that in the Stomach, where it must
either act soon or be expelled, therefore I doubt
the assertion. Be the Nature what it
will no Anne Sh. be lost in applying
proper Remedies.

The gen^l Intentions of the Cure are these
two.

1. The prevention of their action on the
System. —

1. By previously inducing a spe-
cific State of the Stomach

2. By the expulsion of the poisonous
Matter.

3 By diminishing the activity of the
poisonous Matter in the Stomach either
by Emetics, or by fluids soothing
Irritation or affording a covering to
the Stomach, or by Matters I observe
to destroy the active powers of poisons.
4 The removal of the Effects w^{ch} their
action produces —

A. The effects from the Stimulant poisons, as local Inflammⁿ and Gangrene.

B. Effects from Sedative poisons, as Torpor and Paralysis.

On the prevention the most effectual part of the cure is built, and this when attainable is sufficient, but when it can't be done entirely it may be partially. This is to be obtained various ways. Many Antidotes have been employed in order to prevent the poison from acting on the stomach and system, as Theri. Antidote, Mithridate, warm Acids: ~~Mithridate~~ Aromatic Vegetables &c. but they possess little more power than what superstition gave them, I don't however deny the probability of their power in some cases, there is no doubt of the activity of some being destroyed by that of others I wd even say that a certain condition of the Mucous of the stomach is required.

for the action of poison. We may then conclude that the Introduction of these Remedies is to induce such a condition of the Nerves as to make them capable of resisting the action of poison. We may then conclude that the Introduction of these Remedies is to induce such a condition of the Nerves as to make them capable of resisting the action of poison, but such Remedies may be as hurtful as the poisons themselves.

When all these means fail for expelling or counteracting the effects of poison we must endeavour to oblate the symptoms induced by it. The first object sh^d be to expell the poison by.

Emetics. These are most commonly to expell the poison, (and in the case of sat^ulive poisons nothing is more useful in every period! but in the instance of Stimulant ones the Inflamⁿ may be augmented by the agitation & and the spasmodic vomiting here may be sustained

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Sufficiently is assisted by overloading the
fauces with a feather &c. In the sedative
time, Ipecac; (and T. E. are very useful
but in the stimulant Ipecac is not sud-
den enough, here we use Infus. Cherm.
to great extent, as also Tobacco leaves
in Infusion. White Vitriol, salt, Nitric
&c especially in Mineral poisons but
mere Irritation of the fauces is more useful
where Emetics are not admissible, or have
been employed without success, we have
recourse to Deluents, in order to dif-
fuse the poison, (and thereby diminish
its Activity of w. none is better than tepid
Water, w. is most nauseous (and the
best solvent of bodies. After vomiting
has been pushed to a certain extent, we
do not promote it farther, but give Beef
Tea, Veal or fat mutton Broth, Barley
water

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Water &c, after these Urines have been tried
(and where there is evidence of the poison
having propagated its influence thro the
whole tract of the Uly Canal, we give

Demulcents, w.^e from their body (and
Mucilaginous Matine are better entitled to the
Name of Specifics than any other Remedy, as
the poison by them may be destroyed of
these Oil, warm Milk, are best Mucilaginous
Injections.

Laxatives may also be productive of bene-
fit, both as *Diuretics* (and *Evacuants*, at the
same time we must observe that *Cathartics*
are hardly admissable, as producing an effect
contrary to the *Emetics*, from w.^e we expect
much benefit (and by *Catharsis* the poison
is applied to more *Nerves*. Strong *fungatives*
also add to the effect of *Stimulant* poisons
therefore any be used they must be gentle
relaxing (and demulcent as *Alumina* & *Saliva*
Be

Besides the Medicines for Inven-
ting the Activity of, or expelling poisons
& thus may be used for destroying the
Activity of putrid poisons, the not pre-
ferable to those before mentioned, maybe
used after they have been given, this is
done by adapting the Medicine to the
kind of poison w^e we must therefore be
just certain of this

Alkaline Salts may be given to des-
troy Acids, the Cl. Tort. & Deliqⁿ has been
recommended, but in some cases this may
be harmful, and perhaps a more useful pre-
paration is Salt of Tartar dissolved in Water
I was lately favoured with a Case where this
Alkali was used wth great advantage ag^t
the Ferrous sublimale.

Acids may sometimes decompose me-
talic Salts, and their activity may be
diminished by
Sulphur, w^e united to many Reguli
makes them neutral, as Antimony &

(and Mercury, but tho' their union is effected out of, yet we can't think it can be produced in the Stomach. (And we may expect more from Vinagre thrown in, in large quantity (and still more from Vitriol and especially agt Lead

Bampher has been said to counteract Cantharides but I'm far from imagining that it possesses any specific power agt Cantharides (and Co. but but little heat mit; but it may be given safely afterw^{ds} said.

The Juices of Plantain & Norehound have been much celebrated agt the poison of the Rattle Snake, Cantharides (and Arsenic. It was found out by the Negro Cesar of Carolina, from whom the remedy has received its name, but we've not sufficient experience of its efficacy

There

Where all these means fail we must
attend to the Consequences of the poison
and adapt our Remedies according
to the Symptoms. From Stimulant
poisons Inflammⁿ (and Gangrene are
much dreaded (and from sedative ones
Torpor, Paralysis (and Coma proceed, w^c
are to be cured as if primary Diseases
Inflammⁿ is to be cured by V. S. after
the vomiting has ceased, but after Gan-
grene comes on it is useless and even
harmful, (and as the transition from
Inflammⁿ to Gangrene is sudden we
can expect more benefit may be derived
from.

Opiates, w^c may give temporary
relief, but are mostly ambiguous
Where a state of active Inflammation
takes place we may more confidently
use — Fomentation of the Belly
w^c

is particularly useful in the case
of Stimulant poisons.

Paralysis is to be cured as in any other
case,

When Torpor succeeds Friction
Blisters &c may be used; at the
same time we doubt if they have
any effect, but the shortening of its
duration

Symptoms

Symptomata à Vermibus sive Elmurosos.

These Animals produce in the human frame, various Diseases admitting of various Methods of Cure according to the variety of the Worms, and this subject affords an ample field of Enquiry; particularly respecting the Causes or Generation of Worms in the Animal body, their Nutrition, & the different kinds of them.

Their Variety is not considerable, ^{except} those of the Liver w.^e make their way into the Intestinal Canal, In the Intestines there are not above 3 or 4 Sorts. The chief are the

Teretes or Lumbrici, s.^c are very like the common Earth worms, only of a paler colour, w.^e is probably owing to the

July 8
The difference of the temperature where
they live, or to the food they use. They
are about the thickness of a goose
quill, their length is various, but
seldom exceeds 12 inches. They don't
agree with Earth worms in every par-
ticular, but this resemblance will dis-
tinguish them from others found in
the Intestines.

The Ascarides seldom exceed an
inch in length they are about the
thickness of a sewing thread, and of
a white colour. They chiefly exist in
the Proctum and large Intestines
and when any are present they are
commonly very numerous, and
are easily voided by stool without any
inconvenience

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previous Complaint. They greatly re-
semble the Animals found in Cheese
w^{ch} makes many think that their Ova
introduced wth the Cheese occasions these
but from Anatomy & appearance they
are very different. The quick Motion
of the Cheese worm is not perceptible
in Ascarides, tho' these are also lively
(and this distinguishes them from
fragments of the Tania (and they sel-
dom live long after they are discharged
and exposed to the atmospheric Air —

The Tania. Tape worm, or Solitary
Worm, so called from a supposition
that only one can exist in the body at
a time, w^{ch} remark is often tho' not
mall cases just — These

These are discharged in fragments
 each having the same power as the
 entire Worm. It is remarked by
 eminent philosophers that the whole
 taken together have one Common head
 but this is denied by Linnaeus (and
 many others, on whose Authority we
 may deny that the Terebra has only
 one head. It is seldom possible to
 preserve this Worm alive. It may be
 easily distinguished from the other
 kind, as not having any resemblance
 but the whiteness & smallness of the
 Ascarides, w^{ch} are always sharp at
 both ends; but these are always
 flat and broad and quite uniform.
 The

The whole length of it is some yards
but it is joined with many joints
and the fragments are found to
contain sev. of these joints.

Some add another kind of worm
the Cucurbitinus, or Gourd Worm
but this is rather a species of the
same genus as the Tania (and the
distinguished by Naturalists, to the
difference in practice is attended to
yet it must be allowed that they
are more difficultly removed from the
Intestines than the Tape worm.

The Tania are frequent Causes
of Diseases particularly in Switzerland
& Germany. In this Country it is
prevalent

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peculiar to some domestic Animals
as bats, in w^{ch} they occasion something
of convulsive fits.

About the Causes & Nutrition of these
Animals we can say little.

With Reg^d to their Nutrition, they
certainly live on the Aliment taken in
for the support of the human Body, they
are also nourished on the fluids secreted
in these parts & as it is probable they
also feed on the Solids, as the Intes-
tines have been found eroded by them
and as they have made their way
into the abdomen and have been
discharged by a common phlegmon
when suppurated & broken.

As to the Generation of them, it
is the belief of most philosophers
that

That they can't be produced in the body but that they are carried into it. system in Ova introduced into the Intestines with the Aliment (and are generated according as they meet wth a proper M^{idus} or not; (and hence the ground for the supposition of the remote Causes both Occasional (and predisponent).

They are most commonly met wth with in the early periods of life, (and mostly in the phlegmatic habits; (and chiefly in those of an indolent (and sedentary life; as probably in those a convenient M^{idus} is afforded. They are most common to those eating M^{ine}s voraciously, as unadressed Vegetables unripe fruits, in w^{ch} perhaps the

Ova

Ova exist. A Milk Diet (and viscid substances) tend to produce a Mucus favorable to their production. It has been Obs^d that they are in some degree peculiar to the Season of the year, particularly the Lumbicæ: we are peculiar to Spring & Autumn. They are much seldomer a Cause of Disease now than formerly. They are Obs^d to be less frequent since the use of Tea increased, but whether this is owing to the influence of the Narcotic power of the Tea, to the hot water the Sugar, or to the disuse of the coffee Subst^s whose place is supplied by the Tea is uncertain.

A full Enumeration of the Symptoms from Worms can't be expected but we shall mention the chief. — The

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The Appetite is commonly voracious
and painful craving for particular kinds
of food, to wit perhaps they had been
little accustomed, with this there is a tem-
porary sickness, and sometimes vomiting
and sour Eructations. The desire for fluids
is much increased. The patient becomes
pale and sallow with alternate flush-
ings. The Eyes are generally dull, the
pupil is sometimes much dilated, the
palpebrae, particularly the inferior, are
much swelled while no affection takes
place, in the upper, the Eyes are
sometimes surrounded with a blueness.
The Lips and Nose are much tum-
fied and very dry, the patient is
frequently sneezing his Nose, from
we

10. drops of blood issue. While they
 are thus affected febrile fits occur in the
 day time sometimes attended with De-
 lirium, (and in the night time the sleep
 is disturbed by frightful Dreams (and
 grinding of the Teeth. During these
 symptoms there is a great Headach &
 disagreeable taste in the Mouth, with
 an increased flow of Saliva, a distress-
 ing Cough with little Expectoration
 and sometimes a threatening of suffo-
 cation. There is a pain of the side
 Dyspnoea (and Nausea indicating a
 morbid Action of the Diaphragm Bar-
 berlygmis and Grapes resembling the
 gnawing of insects are felt. The Belly
 is much swelled (and tense about the

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The Umbilicus, there is an Itching about
the Anus, sometimes with Tenesmus
and proleptics. And the feelings are
most peculiar to Ascariates. The Belly
is often banded, but more commonly fretted
and finally loose, frequently discharging
a glairy Matter (and sometimes hard
Substances resembling the seeds of Cucur-
bitis, (and sometimes fragments of worms
are ejected both by Stool (and vomiting
Convulsions, Epilepsy (and paralysis
are often produced, (and in some cases
Idiotism. A loss of Flesh (and Health
commonly take place, (and unless a cure
is effected, Death ensues either sooner
or later. —
Diagnosis. As the Symptoms of
worms

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Worms are so various, and as they
may proceed from other causes, it is
hard to tell what is a proper Diagnostic
of their presence in the al^y Canal. The
picking of the Nose is tho^t a good one
another is the grinding of the teeth, & a 3^d
is the change of complexion with the
swelling of the Lip (and Nose, & when
to these symptoms are joined a voracious
or fanciful appetite, gripes (and glawy
Stools, we may have a great Presump-
tion of their presence. But without the
actual discharge of Worms we can't be
sure —

Tho' many symptoms arise from
Worms, yet we are not to ascribe
to them all the symptoms w.^e may

may occur. Some of them as the voracious or sanguine appetite are to be ascribed to their Consumption of the Aliment intended for the support of the system. The glaucy stools to the excrementitious matter of the Worms. But most of the appearances are to be referred to the Injury or irritation they occasion to the Intest. Canal; from w^{ch} we are to acct. for the Epilepsy, Paralysis &c Cure. These 2 Objects present themselves

1. The counteracting those effects w^{ch} Worms induce —

2. The prevention of their future action

The effects produced by Worms are generally such as terminate of themselves & When the 2^d Indication answers for

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for the first. But sometimes the effects
are very serious (and call for immediate
aid, as where they induce Nervous af-
fections. Here the Cure is to be accommodated
accommodated to these Diseases as
if they arose from other Causes; for the
relief of Nausea, Vomiting, Gripes and
other symptoms we use the same means
as when arising from other Causes. Upon
the whole this Indication is answered by
1. Allaying moderate Motion; &
2. Obviating pain —

The Cure chiefly depends on the 2.
Indication, the prevention of their future
return; we is done,

1 By killing the Worms in the Al's canal
2 By expelling them from the Body
on

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On the Expulsion of them, all dan-
ger ceases; but this can't always be ef-
fected till they are killed, hence on this
depends the Cure. In some cases after
they are killed we must not leave the
Expulsion of them to Nature, for if Nature
do fail, they may in consequence of
putrefaction leave a series of bad con-
sequences. Further the substances used
for killing them, may perhaps only
weaken them, hence it is necessary to use
Medicines for both killing and expelling
them.

We now come to speak of the par-
ticular Remedies for killing and ex-
pelling the Worms, but I can't
pretend to mention all that have

have been recommended in this disease and many of them are not justly founded on Experience. We may observe that some Remedies are useful against some kinds of Worms, &c. are not so agt. others; therefore in speaking of anthelmintics, we must distinguish the Remedies adapted to each kind of Worms. (And we shall first begin with those employed agt. Worms in general, but more especially against the

Lumbrici

which are the most common kind of Worms
Vegetable Bitters, as Asynthrum
Panacetum, Semen Santonicum, one

supposed very destructive to worms on acct. of their immediate Action, even by external Application, but there is reason to doubt if they are thus useful. It appears that they possess some power internally taken

taken, but less than was commonly im-
agined to Dr Foulle's Expts on the Im-
mersion of Worms into bitter Infusions
They did not prove deleterious so soon
as a Solution of Sugar, tho they are not
so powerful they may have good effects
by strengthening the tone of the system
for the better Expulsion of them, but per-
haps we may say that they are useful
rather as palliating than curing. When
Worms are removed they may keep the
stomach free of them. Rheum is more
powerful than the former, (and it also
joins a purgative effect with the other
Virtue, but braker ones are commonly
joined with it to discharge the starchy
Matter from the Intestines. We is the

The Medus of the Worms, Other Vegetables are used, as Garlic, Callum, Arsenica, the operation of w^{ch} is doubtful; perhaps they operate as poisoning the Worms, tho' their Efficacy is not confirmed by Experience, they are also disagreeable and hardly tolerable by Children, unless when given to answer other purposes I w^d not advise their use in Adults.

Oil is a better Remedy (and has been long tho^t to destroy Worms, But from Expts made by a Gentleman here it proves less powerful than was tho^t. It is said to destroy Worms by stopping perspiration and so preventing what was tho^t essential to Life, but if this be the case much Oil must be employed, but it is doubtful if it operates this way, but rather as a poison to them.

Saline Substances, both acid, alkaline

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Alkaline & Neutral, have been found
useful and tho' used to great extent
but they are so altered in q^d system that
they can have little effect.

Sulphur has been used, united with
saline substances, in the form of Nepien
sulphuris, with water, especially the
Narroge Water is much recom^d, as
preferable to many, especially where worms
exist in scrophulous habits, but I can
say little of it.

Barthy substances, as Coral powders
and other hard indigestible substances are
supposed to act mechanically but indeed
they are neither certain nor powerful &
when thrown in in any great quantity
may hurt the Bowels.

Metallic Salts are more powerful Reme-
dies, but dangerous tho' when
properly managed, are very certain
and I think preferable to most others
some

Some are united with the Scriotic Acid as the White & Green Vitriols. But the Pulvis Manni is not better, (and by many is not to act mechanically (and I believe it may do so, but I think its principal action is but its solution in the Almt. & Canar I think we have still better Remedies from the preparations of Mercury. The French particularly recommend Mercurial Decoc-tion, (made by boiling 2 Silver in water but it is doubled if the Water receives any active quality from the Mercury Calomel & Cor subl. are more powerful the first is the safest, but the last is more certain (and may be given to Children when dissolved in water (and made into Pills with Bread

Cathartics are chiefly intended to expell worms when killed. Some are particu-
ly fond of Hellebore, Scammony & Colony
nth, (and other acrid purgatives, but

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I think Jalap preferable, or even one
gentler than Jalap may and the purpose
In the West Indies many other anthel-
minics are used as Cornish Cowage, Ro-
lechus pluricus mixed with Syrup or Treac-
le, the Spiculo of w. are said to kill
Worms in the most inveterate cases, but
I dont know if this Medicine has been
used here.

Anoyf very frequent in the West Indies,
is Geoffraa Jamaicensis or Cabbage
Bark tree, w. is a different plant from
the Cabbage Tree in the West Indies.
The Decoction of it is used, and said to
operate as a gentle purgative and kills
the worms, w. are afterwards discharged
by a brisker purgative. It has been
tried here with various success in
weak Decoction. From the Chands
of some it has excited violent vomiting

J

and purging. In other cases it has operated
 as a Diuretic, particularly with Dr. Monro
 of London who has used it much. From this
 its efficacy appears to vary according to the
 diff^t degrees of purity, as being either fresh
 or dry. We probably have a more certain
 Remedy in a Syrup made of the tops of
 this Tree, but I never saw any of it
 used, so can't speak from Experience.
 Indian pink Root has also been employ-
 ed, but not with such great success as
 the two former.

We are next to speak of the Remedies
 more especially used against the
 Lame.

we are the most difficult to remove
 Yet some Remedies ag^t. these, but
 lately known are deservedly cele-
 brated, chiefly. ————— Gamboge

Gamboge united with Sal Abaymike of
each gr. iij and is for adze given in the
Morning (and if the Worms are not dis-
charged by it, the dose is repeated, even to
the 3^d time, tho' the 2^d is said mostly
to effect it. I've never used it, nor have I
ever given the Gamboge in so great a q^{ty}
tho' it is said to have been used 20
diff^t times w^out once failing. Its Efficacy
is said to depend, not on the Alkali but
on the Gamboge, w^h many think operates
as a brisk Purgative.

Fern. powder. Madam. Nuffer's Pre-
medy is now made public (and its efficacy
ascertained, the basis of w^h is the Pulv.
Rad: Male Fern, w^h was even recommend-
ed by the Ancients, After this a strong pur-
gative is given, both Gamb. (and
Scam; and I think to these we
are to impute as much as to the specific

It has however been obs^d that the
 Tern killed (and expelled) the Worms
 where the Gambooge had failed. For a full
 Acct. I refer you to a publication of Spain's
 now translated by Dr. Simmons, who
 has added some Cases to it where it was
 successful. I had an Opportunity try-
 ing it with the desired effects in a Wo-
 man troubled with the Ternia for 30
 years, (and had at diff^t times discharged
 fragments of the Worm I gave her 3i
 and a Cathartic Eleduary, (and it
 discharged many portions of the Ternia
 making about 50 Inches. I repeated the
 dose, (and tho the Tern powder excited
 sickness (and the Cathartic purged
 briskly, no more was discharged (and
 she has ever since been free from
 her Complaint. —

M. Chenand, with great success
 gave

gave bed time Zij of Soap dissolved in
℥ij of water; in the Morning Zij of
Tern powder, for 5 times; then purged
with Rhubarb and Calomel
I tried an Electrical Shock thro'
the abdomen, in a case where the Tern
had failed, and a large fragment of the
Tenia was discharged an hour afterwards

Ascarides

These soon die when exposed by
Air, w^c shews that they may be easily
killed, but as they are far down the
Intestines few Men. can reach them
therefore I think the Cure chiefly depends on
Injections. Some throw up a Decoction
of Syz. Semen Santonicens. and of oy.
Vegetable Bitters, w^c formerly were
looked good Anthelmintics, but
I believe only injections are better
But from Experience I think Lime
water

Water preferable to any other Medicine
 it being highly efficacious (and powerful
 In some respects it resembles the other Im-
 pregnations we are used, as Solutions of
Salts, of Sulphureous Min.^l Water, as
 the Harrogate Water, by way of Clyster
 Among other Injections, the Infusion
 or smoke of Tobacco has been used
 with great success, it requires prudent
 administration, as it not only possesses
 a Stimulant power, but also a Narcotic one.

Besides the Worms already ment.
 as existing in the A. V. Canal, others ap-
 pear in diff^t parts of the body, but require
 little of our attention. The principal of
 these is the

Dracunculus, or Guinea Worm
 which chiefly lodges in the inferior
 Extremities. They are most common
 in the Negroes after exposure to their
 cause, (and perhaps they are occasi-
 oned

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occasioned by the Uva somehow getting
into the Cell Membrane. It makes its
appearance in a few Weeks.

The first Symptom of it is a
small phlegmon on the Leg, Arm &c
attended with great pain thro' the
limb, the pusle at last suppurates
(and discharges some purulent Matter
the worm appears in a round white
body like a thread hanging from the
wound (and seeming as if it pene-
trated perpendicularly into the limb
If pulled it will all come away ex-
cepting about half an Inch, But
if broken it is very apt to produce
swelling (and Inflammation & some-
times Gangrene by its Irritation.

The seat of them is not ascertained
the Cell Membrane is chiefly the
seat

Scab (and from the pain shooting from
one part of the Limb to another: it is commonly
tho to be extended thro' the whole Limb
but very improperly, it sometimes ex-
tends several yards in length, the chief In-
convenience of its being broke is a degree
of irritation & pain —

The chief means of Cure is tho
to be the Extraction of it, by rolling it abt
a bit of Stick, quill, Lead, &c so as to
extract it gradually, a little every day
and thus the Cure is certain. But on
acct. of the length of the Worm the
Extraction must be very tedious &
there is danger of its being broke
Therefore — In

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In a case the only one I've treated I
dropt a little very strong camphorated
Oil on the part, the next day I found
the Worm broke (and dead), (and the
Crisis shut up I had indeed some doubts
from this appearance, but the part had
no bad symptoms, (and in a few days after
a pustule was formed w^{ch} I opened (and
found some purulent matter (and innum-
erable fragments of the worm, the
longest about a foot, (and in a few days
after the Wound healed & the part recovered.

I therefore think the employment of
vermifuges, w^{ch} kill the Worm, are best
to be trusted to; (and when camphorated
Oil is found ineffectual we may employ
Coc. sub^l, (and a variety of other Verm.
capable of killing worms.

There is an ^{other} kind of Worms
resembling a maggot, frequently found
in the Nose, in the West Indies.
Of

Of w^{ch} you'll find a very distinct Acc^t
 in the Med^l Com. by a Surgeon of the
 West Indies. To destroy this nothing
 is found so effectual as smoke of
 Tobacco.

Symptomata

Symptomata à calculis sive Lithiasis.

Numerous and painful Symptoms arise from Calculi lodged in the Urinary passages of w. only I mean here to speak. It may be doubted if they are foreign to the body but in every case they are morbid and should be removed.

As to their Origin, a few things must be said. From the best Analyses it appears, that Calculi taken from the urinary passages are composed of the same Minerals in all Cases, as Earth, Salt &c. and phlogiston, being the chief Constituents with a little Iron w. is so inconsiderable as scarcely to deserve Notice but in no greater proportion than in any other part of the body. We esteem Calculi as an Earthy Salt formed by Crystallization. This

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This Matter before it becomes solid exists
in the urine, it is found in all urine
as appears by the sediment of healthy
persons, deposited in a vessel. It is in
consequence of a Nucleus (and a particle
heat that it here acquires a solid form
for when the Urine is of its natural heat
it deposits nothing but remains trans-
parent, hence it is plain that Calculi
are not so common as we w^d. imagine &
from these circumstances we perceive
how Calculi in morbid cases may be
formed. In some persons it is evide^d that
the formation of Calculi in the urinary
passages must be the effect of crystallizⁿ
happening perhaps by a Nucleus being
afforded for these in other cases of
Nature are powerful in attracting of

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of bodies. This Nucleus in the bladder
may consist of foreign Matter introduced
as Needles, Pins, Shot, &c. we no
doubt have given rise to Calculi. In
such cases we have an evident cause
but in our cases we must look for some
thing else.

A more common Source is probably from
the coagulated part of the blood arising
from Hemorrhages of the Kidneys &c.
Thus may be a Nucleus is evident.

Another Source may arise from an
Inflamⁿ of the Urinary passages, parti-
cularly of the Kidneys. The Urinary
passages are lined with Mucous, we
say Inflamⁿ is removed (and hence
the Urine is applied to parts where it
was not before, and thus a Crystallizⁿ
may take place. From these 3 Causes
Nuclei are afforded.

Calculi may occur when the
urine

Urine is in its Natl State, but more frequently when there is a change in the Urine. Some Urine may produce More Calcareous Matter than others (and when this is too abundant the watery part of the urine becomes unable to keep the Calcareous Matter dissolved and thus a Nucleus may be furnished and a greater addition made by the state of the urine. —

This morbid condition of the urine may proceed either from the state of the Secreting Organs, or from the state of the Fluid furnished from Secretion. Now for the first Cause operates w^o d^o as in the case of Intermittent fevers Malaria &c. These Varieties may be accounted for from a change in the condition of the Organs of urine. The

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The 1st Cause may be an over proportion of calcareous Matter in the Sanguis going to the Kidney's. Substances enter from the blood may cause the change in the State of the urine, with a particular Condition of the blood a greater proportion of calcareous matter may be afforded, (and an assistance given by the State of the Organ. And in this 2nd place the Calcareous Diathesis.

When Calculi arise from any of these Causes, they produce various symptoms; one set arising from their Weight (and a 3^d from their Influence on the Bladder (and urethra; From all these it must be allowed that we have no certain Diagnosis therefore I shall view Lithiasis as a Genus comprehending 2 Species Lithiasis Renalis & Vesicalis the former containing those Cases where the

The Calculous is lodged in the Kidney
or Ureter.

The Symptoms of Lithiasis
Arenalis, are a pain in the Region of
The Kidney, w^{ch} is sometimes grave but
but commonly pungent so as to give
the greatest pain shooting along the
course of the Ureter to the Thigh &c
causing a Stoop of the Thigh. This in
Males causes a sense of rolling Motion
(and Protraction of the Testicles, but
these are not constant. There is frequently
a change in the urine, it diminishes
much in quantity and contains much
Sand w^{ch} is observable when deposited &
it requires a blood Urge, and some
times gives the appearance of pus
w^{ch}

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w.^c is the effect of Irritation (and Icteria-
tion. Other symptoms also arise as
affections of the Biliary canals, particularly
of the Monach. w.^c suffus most, there
is commonly great sickness (and vomit-
ing these symptoms occur only in fits
(and are much aggravated by further
food the appetite is much affected, there
is an Indication for only a particular
kind of food, w.^c probably they don't
chuse at other times with these Com-
plaints an alteration in the discharge
of the belly happens particularly Costiveness
These symptoms are various in their
duration, the patient has some intervals
of ease, but is readily attacked afresh
even without a manifest cause some
times this Disease lasts for life, in
many cases the patient is gradually
(exhausted)

exhausted (and at length excre-
 mentit. But commonly they are cut
 off by hectic fever w^{ch} in some cases is
 the consequence of absorption of the puru-
 lent Matter of the Kidneys, &c. Anox^{ia} ter-
 mination is in consequence of Coma, com-
 ing on after a long suppression of urine
 especially for want of secretion, in w^{ch}
 case the matter is deposited in the Brain
 but this can by no means be tho^t a
 necessary conseq. of the want of secretion
 as it makes its way by sweat & Urine
 &c. where these Vessels are not affected
 a deposition on Noble Organs takes place
 w^{ch} produces Coma & Death. These
 are the chief symptoms of Lithiasis
 Renalis; And all these often precede
 the symptoms of Lithiasis Vesicæ.
 A

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A pain in the Region of the Bladder
commonly of the acute kind (and very
severe but the most observable symptom
is a difficulty of passing Urine, it is often
in drops, (and when free & copious
it is often suddenly stop'd before the
efforts cease, a tickling is felt at the Glans
of the penis, sometimes stretching to the
bottom of it, tho the efforts to discharge
the Urine are attended with pain, yet
they are frequent from the distension
perceptible in the Region of the Pubis
but this is not always the case for
sometimes there is but little Urine in
the Bladder. With all these symptoms
there is a change in the urine itself
it is sometimes bloody, sometimes
pure blood is discharged, but most

most commonly there is an evacuation
of a glangy Matter w^{ch} comes from the
Glands about the Neck of the bladder
Symptoms are also produced in the
Urethra, there is strangury & Constipation
(and sometimes Dysuria)

The Complaint is tedious (and unless
removed, will at length be fatal, the Con-
stitution being broke —

6 Diagnosis of Lith. Ves. None of
these symptoms can clearly demonstrate
the existence of Calculi, some consider
the chief Mark to be the sudden stop-
page of the flow of urine, Others think
a few drops of blood with the before
mentioned pains a good Mark. But y^e
best test of the presence of a stone is
from sounding. But a sensation like
that

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that of a Stone may arise from touch-
ing the Bladder, (and sometimes a
Stone may exist where we can't ascertain
yet, so that this is liable to some
Ambiguity, but it is the best test.

As to the Diagnostic of Lith.
Acute Inflam.ⁿ is not a sure one, but
some Judgement may be formed from
the mode of attack. The stone seldom begins
with the same febrile affections as in
Inflam.ⁿ Li. Micas is Acute. is sometimes
not attended with fever during its whole
course, but perhaps the best is the fre-
quent recurrence of the pain propagated
to the thigh, from quick Motion &c.
has no Influence in exciting Inflam.ⁿ
tho it has in Calculus.

Of the causes we've sufficiently spoken
tho the calculus remains, the patient
may continue some time free from pain

pain, tells it recurs from various ac-
 cidents. A fit may be caused by a certain
 state of the urine. It has been remarked
 that the symptoms of both the Kidney
 and Bladder are very severe when the
 Urine is found to deposit a copious In-
 crustation on the sides of the vessel.
 But where the stone is in particular
 conditions or situations we may recd.
 for all the symptoms, from a Motion
 of the Calculus, but the Calculus, being
 sometimes covered with Mucus, may
 remain without giving much pain. Most
 of the symptoms are the effects of the
 Stimulus of the stone, some proceed from
 the Passage, others from the want of
 the secretion of urine, and others
 from sympathy between the urinary

Urmay passages (and other parts, as the affections of the U. G. Canal. The

Prevention of this Disease is hardly to be considered in our practice. Hereditary disposition may give some alarm of it (and a Calculous Diathesis may arise from a particular Configuration of the urinary Organs. It can only be prevented by counteracting the causes, w.^{ch} are very obscure, our attention therefore w^{ch} is chiefly turned to the

Cure. The Indications of Cure in Lith.^a Renalis.

I. The Removal of the Calculus.

1. By the application of force sufficient to push thro the passages. — —

2. By facilitating the passage from diminishing the size of the Stone — —

3. By facilitating the passage from relaxing
(and widening the canals.

If this can be done the disease is cured, but
this is not always to be attempted; (and
then we have recourse to the next Indication

II. The removing or diverting symptoms while
the calculus remains.

1. By counteracting symptoms depending
(immediately on the affection of the Kidney
(and Ureters.

2. By counteracting symptoms depending
on the Influence of the Kidney or other parts
of the Kidney.

These are to be regulated according to their
Nature; An obstruction to the Secretion is the
chief, as also Inflammation suppurative
&c. (and its various consequences; and
care must be paid to the Vomiting Con=

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Constipation & pain sh^d. take place

We now come to speak of the Remedies
employed during continuance of Urgeⁿt symptoms

B. lett. g is seldom omitted in the parox-
ysm, especially an Inflamⁿ may be excited
but this serves only as obscuring present
symptoms, (and the effects, particularly sup-
puration, (and the highly useful in obstruc-
tionⁿ symptoms it can't be tho^t a means
of removing the Cause, Where patients are
much weakened. V.S. if attempted may
be bad, therefore it is less admissible in
Neph^r. Calculi than Vesic^a, and reg. must
be paid to the patients habit, it sh^d. be pen-
tely avoided in such as have been subject
to frequent attacks of Calculous Compl^{ts}.
Notwithstanding the urgency of the symp-
toms sh^d. be cautiously used.

Cathar-

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Cathartics of a gentle Nature
are perhaps better especially where the
belly is bound tho we use them in
diff. cases. The use of Manna is much
recommended in this complaint by Syden-
ham who says it is capable of removing
the Stone, to w^c Opinion I can't agree
tho I think Manna preferable to most pur-
gatives, it may be given by itself to Ziz
or even more in Whey. where this is
ineffectual as a purgative, or such a quantity
is disagreeable by giving rise to flatulency
&c. we may substitute Mint Waters
and Saline purgatives. but I w^d prefer
the Ol. Ricini w^c is excellent & Demulcent
w^c qualities are here much to be wished
for, especially in cases where a quantity
of sand, not collected in a Body gives
pain & irritation & pain in the Nerves
as also where the Stone is scanty or
dis-

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discharged wth pain in the Kidneys. Here
much may be obtained from Aq^{ly} Medicines
from Emul. li. Arab. Jap. Sinc &c w^{ch} give
great relief.

Emollient Glysters are also service-
able (and perhaps they are more expeditious
in procuring a speedy Stool than other
purgatives, besides they act as fomen-
tations to the affected part and thus
remove Spasm w^{ch} is often induced and
prevents the expulsion of Calculi.

But in this Case Antispasmodics, friskly
Warm Bathing Semicaupium, or if this
be inconvenient Pediluvium or also
Bladders of Water may be applied to
the Region of the Kidneys. Where sympt^{ts}
are very urgent Opium may be used
but we must remark that this Remedy
as inducing costiveness must be employed
in conjunction with laxatives given
in the Morning as recommended by sy-
d. 1. Means

Means of restraining Vomiting. Our next endeavor is to avoid exciting causes particularly quick Motion during the fit, in w.^{ch} an erect posture is the best avoiding an Inclination as much as possible, and recourse sh^d. be had to Antiemetics avoiding every thing tending to excite vomiting. Where Thirst is great, it is necessary to employ the mildest fluids in small quantities at a time, or rather other means.

Amongst circumstances to be attended to, is the obviating the Stagnation of Urine The obstruction may proceed from Causes either from a want of Secretion, or obstruction to its discharge. In this last Case the Diuretics, Aquæ, &c must be employed, avoiding all Opium-tics. But where this is ineffectual, we may presume that there is a want of

of secretion (and then Purges must be used, as Lin (and Water, Sp^l. Nitral) These are the chief Medicines to be used during a fit of Calculus.

As to the Measures used during the Intervals. from urgent Symptoms we must have various Objects in View We must avoid the exciting Causes giving rise to Inflammⁿ. When the Stone is small enough we must pass it into the Bladder and lastly prevent the generation of Calculi Lithontriptics, or Solvents of the Stone have been proposed in this Complaint. If such could be found they wd be valuable Remedies such as have been recommended for dissolving Stones in the Bladder, have also been ordered where Calculi are in the Kidneys

An almost insurmountable Objection to Nephrotomy is the uncertainty of

of the presence of Calculous in the Kidney (and unless an Abscess prompts them out, we sh^d omit Opening) (and avoid Causes giving irritation, such as Melanch^o & Emetics & Exercise &c have been sh^d be capable of promoting the passage of the Stone into the Bladder (and when the Stone is of a proper size they may have very good effects, but when the Stone is very large or smaller or small we sh^d omit them, (and as we can't form a proper conjecture of the size we sh^d avoid it. practice Diuretics may do more, especially the diluent ones, w^h when the Complaint arises from Sand, are very good, (and the keeping up this discharge is the best way of preventing the Generation of Calculi.

But others w^l alter the State of the Urine or of the stratum generating the

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The Calculi, may be used as acting the
first way *Ura Urvi* may be employed
10^o is also much used in ulcerations of
the Kidneys with advantage

We next come to speak of the Method of
Cure employed ag^t Calculus in the Bladder.

This complaint can only be removed by re-
moving the Stone. This is done by different
Operations in Surgery. But in some Cases
these are inadvisable. Here then we endea-
vor to dissolve the Stone by internal Me-
dicines & Injections. But I am doubtful whe-
ther we can dissolve Calculi any other way.

And I think most Remedies of this kind
operate chiefly by preventing the Action of
Calculi on the parts. This may be effected
by such Things as cover the Stone (and prevent
the Stimulus w^o it gave before) or by such
as remove from the urine that Stone we
makes it act on the Bladder as a Stimu-
lus ————— But

But in many cases these Measures
are unattainable (and then we must
use such means as will obviate urgent
symptoms.

V.S. is sometimes had recourse to
w^{ch} in young (and plethoric habits is of
some use. Where the stone tends to induce
Cystitis. V.S. may be employed (and es-
pecially where a constriction takes place
causing strangury. But it evidently never
can be aiding to produce a radical Cure
(and where the habit is exhausted it may
be pushed too far.

Bathmetics (and Injections indeed give
great relief, particularly in cases of Cysti-
tis, but where this is obviated more be-
nefit may be derived from Opium, we
even in time of the most violent pain will
sometimes give temporary relief.

More alleviation may be had from ab-
straction

abstraction of the Urine by the Catheter
than from any we have mentioned, particularly
where an Accumulation of urine takes
place in the bladder we may be known by
the circumscribed Tumor, but where this
is not the case, Irritation may be given
we will distress the patient.

Lithotomy; But the removal of the
Cause is of more consequence where the
Stone is large; (and immediate artificial
Extraction may be employed. We may de-
scribe that the Lateral Operation is the
best, (and wherever the Operation is indicated
(and advisable it sh^d in gen^l be employed
in the beginning. It is very dangerous
and painful, for we reason many think
it sh^d not be attempted till every means
for dissolving the Stone has been first
used in vain, but all these make
the

The operation more dangerous, particularly
 the Caustic alkali; (and there is a probability
 that many of those who have died
 after the Operation (and had previously
 used this Remedy, w^d otherwise have
 recovered, therefore the Operation sh^d be
 just employed (and is indeed the most
 successful; (and no objection can be made
 to it from the Age of the patient
 tho' I believe the middle aged are the
 most in danger, but the Vigor of the
 system at this time can be easily
 removed. But unless we can distinctly
 feel the Stone, we sh^d never per-
 form the Operation for if no Stone be
 found after the performance of it the
 Operator must suffer very much in
 this Character.

When the Operation is inadvis-
 able, either from a diseased State of
 the

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The Bladder, from an uncertainty of
the presence of a Stone, or from the patient
not allowing it. Other means must be
employed as

Solvents of Calculus. Many means
have been tried to dissolve a stone in the
Bladder, but I think no such solvent
has yet been discovered. The Medicines
used for this purpose have alleviated
symptoms (and in some cases have
changed the stage of the Urine, but after
they have been employed (and the fact
ascertained the stone has been found un-
dissolved, so they rather act as rendering
it incapable of giving irritation to the
Bladder.

M^{rs} Steven's Solvent was found
so serviceable as to call the attention of the
public, and was purchased by Govern-
ment. Its principal ingredients
were

were found to be Calcined Egg Shells & Soap. It was so disagreeable to many that they could not use it long, therefore practitioners gave the Ingredients separately to great extent, (and certainly advantage) has been derived from them but yet they did little more than give a temporary relief (and if they act at all, it is by altering that state of the urine we dispose to the generation of Calculi at any rate the relief was slow (and uncertain. For the best acct. of this Medicine I refer you to an ingenious Treatise on this Subject by Dr. Whistl.

Other Remedies have been reckoned Solecisms, but most of them are still kept as secrets. The chief of them is Jackwicks Drops. He keeps these a secret (and always sends them to his patients in the Menstruum. mo. They are

to

to be taken, for fear of a Discovery.
Most Chemists think it is the *Lux.*
Caus. i.e. probably acts on the Urine
on the same principles as the *U. Cal-*
cis does.

Mild alkali is a softer Remedy
proposed by D.^r Ferriège, (and it equally
affects the urine without hurting
the Stomach.

Some Water (and many oth.
Remedies have been proposed by way
of Injection into the Bladder. This
was suggested by Dr. Butler of
Derby, but Experience has shewn
it to be useless. All those substances
may be considered as Analogous to
one another and as acting on the same
principles —

Succed Air is proposed as
another solvent by Dr. Percival. This

This is found to dissolve Calculous Earth
and he advises to drink large quant:
of water impregnated with it.

A Case is mentioned where it was
supposed to perform a Cure, but on the
Operation of the patient the Calculus
was found. However this did not altogether
destroy the Medicine (and some have
since used it. I have tried it several
times, but with no success I tried it
in one Case where I was certain of a
Stone from sounding without any Effect
And this same patient has since been
much relieved by the use of a Mstrum
Fellys Solvent imported from Holland
For the best acct. of it I refer you to the
3 Vol. of P. Percival's Ess. of Scrup
Nitric acid is recommended by
some, but its use remains to the
confirmation by future experience.

Symptomata

Symptomata Infantibus propria.

We are next to offer a few observations
on the Affections peculiar to Infants, who
are remarkably disposed to febrile Com-
plications. Of these we shall first mention
the Symptoms arising from the
Retention of the Meconium.

Now the fetus is nourished is a very am-
biguous Matter (and has been a subject
of many disputes among physiologists
whether by the Liquor Amnii or by the
Liquor secreted. However,

A particular Matter, more gelatinous
(and generally of a black colour) is dis-
charged generally by stool sometimes by
vomiting.

It is common to give new born
Infants purgatives, and some advise
salt water, and others Syrup of Marsh
(and

and Sweets; but brown Sugar & water may be preferable to the syrup, as less loading the Stomach (and having also a purgative quality. But perhaps the use of these may be necessary, the Mother's Milk being more purgative at first than afterwards w^{ch} may be sufficient where they receive the Breast m^{ly}, the formerly it was a custom to keep the Child 2 or 3 days from the Breast. In w^{ch} case (and where a child is to be suckled by a Nurse, whose Milk is old, a purgative may be proper.

Symptoms When the Retention takes place it gives rise to Gripes, indicated by the frequent crying of the Child, attended with a manifest swelling of the whole abdomen, disturbed sleep, often violent vomiting, (and sometimes Convulsions ending in Death.

But these symptoms may arise from other causes, viz. the Infant.

Intestinal Canal, so to make a certain diagnosis a diligent Enquiry is necessary. We must examine the state of the Anus, whether it is perforated or not, &c.

Sometimes the Obstruction is seated higher up (and in some of these Cases a discharge may take place from the Rectum or Colon, and yet the Small Intestines may be obstructed. In these Cases Surgical Operation is necessary to be had recourse to, but indeed only when the Obstruction is seated very near the Anus. For the best acct. of this I refer you to a late Vol. of the French Memoirs.

The Practice must depend upon the Nature of the Cause.

If the Retention depends upon a want of the due Action of the Intestines we must have recourse to the mildest Remedies for the Expulsion, as

Manna in Solution; This is genly
the

904
prescribable to any of the Sympoms; but
where there is considerable swelling
of the abdomen, this is bad as the
Menstruum wd increase the symptoms
by increasing the quantity of collected
by Matter. In this case we may procure
a discharge by Irritation of the Pectum
by suppositories, as a Wax Candle, or
where these fail by Injections.

We shall next speak of the
Sphelis Lutea, Icterus Infantum, or
Gum. This is thought by most to be a
species of jaundice, but I think unjustly.
Many different Diseases are comprehended
in this, as the red & yellow Gum, we
believe are not Diseases, as both are
productive of little inconvenience (and soon
disappear tho' no Remedies are used, and
are even considered by some as healthy. The

The yellow lump most frequently ap-
pears a few days after Birth. It is a pre-
ternatural tinge of the skin chiefly con-
fined to the face, (and in local blotches at
other parts.

The red appears in Spots, and sometimes
in a diffused redness where they are so thick,
as not to be distinguished they sometimes
appear like pustules, (and are removed by
a Desquamation of the Cuticle.

Now far these 2 are of the same nature
is hard to tell. If we look on the yellow
as depending on Bile they are different
But we can't see how Bile causes
a local Affection, tho it may probably first
arise from Bile, the viscid matter
in the Intestines readily stopping up
the ducts, tho at the same time Bile
is present in the Intestines. Nor can
we say why it is so general an af-
fection as it is. — Besides it is to be
Cautioned

doubled if in this age Bile can produce
 a yellow colour, as at this time it is
 different from what it is afterwards, it
 is now void of colour, taste, &c. Anobj.
 Objection is that it commonly appears
 in Yellow spots w^e we can't think to
 depend on Bile w^e is dissolved. I know
 a yellow tinge may arise from diff. causes
 particularly as it does from a change of
 the sum of the blood, as in Chymosis
 I therefore think this disease is independ-
 ent on Bile or absorption of the Me-
 conium, but is owing to a change in the
 fluid in the subcutaneous cells, from
 the difference of temperature between this
 state, and that of the fetus; and
 this acct.^s for its being more common
 on the face and hands, they being
 most exposed. —
 When mere yellowness remains

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If a simple Effusion takes place
but where pustules are there may be
some Inflammation.

Cure. Here we need say little, tho
we are sometimes obliged to use Cathartics
to satisfy the parents, but the Disease
may terminate of itself as speedily without
them. But when a practitioner is obliged
to use purgatives, the most simple
ones are the properest.

The next Disease of Infants we come to, is,

Aphthae, or sore mouth

This is very different from the sore throat
occurring at after periods, (and is peculiar
to Infants. By it we mean the Lactea
of Sauvage (and w^{ch} I think sh^d be a
separate genus as I think it is very
different from that species of aphthae
mentioned by Sauvage. It is proper
here to mention that this species is
that

that by him to be more peculiar to Infants. I never met with this but at the earliest stages of Infancy. Mac-
cins in almost every Infant in some degree, mostly at 2 or 3 Weeks after birth.

Nurses just suspect it from the Child sucking less freely than usual, and from the Breast affecting their Nipple while the Child is sucking.

While specks appear on the Tongue we greatly increase (and extend to the neighbouring parts, particularly to the Lips & Angles of the Mouth, also to the Palate and Cheeks, & sometimes, if left to itself, covers the internal surface of the Mouth. In some cases this affection extends along the Oesophagus to the Stomach (and has even been found in most of the Intestines, crusts are formed on the spots, and gently

fall off (and portions of these falling off generally give great pain (and leave the under part ulcerated) and the crusts soon grow again, (and after them more ulcers are formed (and in some cases have a dangerous tendency.

As the Disease continues the reluctance to sucking increases, the Deglutition is difficult, there is also heat (and quick pulse, but from this we cant ascertain a feverish disposition, as the pulse is so various in Children at this Age. Watchfulness is a better mark of fever. This affection increases the natural looseness (and gripes of Children (and sometimes causes Sticcip tho this may occur when aphtha is absent. A diminution of strength gradually takes place, (and Infants are lost off by the violence of neglect of the Disease, But more commonly it terminates favourably.

When

When this disease occurs it may be easily distinguished by the appearance of the opththalmic crust, w^{ch} is to be considered as the Cause of the symptoms, unless some other morbid affection takes place. It is a Disease w^{ch} sh^d be early attacked.

The Causes we must refer to the Milk or action of the Mouth in sucking. But it seems incapable of being produced by either, without a certain state of the System. viz. early age -

Where the Crusts are entirely white little is to be dreaded. The thickness & darkness of them are bad symptoms, but great loss of strength is the worst especially when arising from want of Nourishment, the Lactates being hurt.

Theory

Theory. The aphthous Crust
has been considered as formed from
a deposition of the Milk; but an objection
to this, is the partial Occurrence of the
Disease (and the solution of the parts
I think it arises from a peculiar Ex-
sudation from the vessels of the Mouth
(and thus from a peculiar action of the
vessels, from the Irritation of the
Milk, w^{ch} the milk, is not so to children
an accustomed to any Stimulus.

The Cure must proceed on the following
principles.

1. The removal of the aphthous Crust
w^{ch} has already taken place.
2. The prevention of the farther generation
of it.
3. The healing of ulcerations formed
below the Mucous.
4. The prevention of the Communicatⁿ
of the affection from the child to the
Nurse

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These, causing sore Nipples.

In attaining these ends, few Measures can be used, as the Age of the Child will not admit of active medicines.

The chief Indication is the removal of the Crust, w^{ch} is done by Absterge^{nts}, w^{ch} are diff^t Neutral Salts, particularly Borax in fine powder mixed with Sugar (and sprinkled on the parts, w^{ch} soon removes the Crusts.

The increasing Strength of the Infant will do more than any Medicine to prevent its return —

Where ulcerations remain after the Crusts are removed Demulcents are used, (and none are better than the milk itself — — — — —) more

These perhaps may be done by gentle
Astringents, as the Mel Proscum &c
but the Succus Japonicus I believe
is the best (and have found it most ser-
viceable on the nipples of Nurses.
As the last mode of Cure it is advised
to change the Nurse.

When Infants are farther advanced, any
Disease appears we sh^d not be considered
as peculiar to Infants; it is most frequent
in them: viz.

Prevailing Acidity in the Stomach
The symptoms commonly arising from
this Cause, are Cardialgia hyspericæ, but
these can be only indicated by expressions
of pain in infants, by their frequent
fits of crying. These, without any ex-
ternal marked appearance, are a pretty
good Mark. Restless Nights are also
as frequently produced by acidity as
by any other Cause, But the chief
Evidence is the smell of the acid
Eruptions

Eructations, attended with frequent
 vomiting of the Milk having a firm and
 strong cohesion, swelling of the belly is
 sometimes obs^d with Borborygmie. The
 Belly is sometimes also very loose and the
 Stools of various Colours, particularly (and
 they even exoriate the Anus by their Acrimo-
 ny. But sometimes the belly is bound &
 Causes great Griping. In this case the
 Child cries much (and loses its strength &
 flesh. Their Sleep is disturbed (and from
 the irritation of the acid sometimes Convul-
 sions are caused, but a daily wasting
 of the Body (and difficult breathing
 more frequently carry them off, than
 any other symptom.

All these symptoms are not
 Cha—

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Characteristic (and perhaps we've no
Diagnostic). But the most certain marks
are the acid Eructations, Diarrhoea and
green Stools, especially combined with
the other Circumstances already taken
Notice of.

As to the Theory of this Disease
some think that the acid is natural
(they impute the generation of it to a
fault in the milk to the acerbous fer-
mentation, but to this it is objected if
the Diet Children live does not pro-
duce this Milk however in a certain
degree of heat spontaneously turns
acescent (and it is an intermediate

Food betwixt those of the Vegetable &
Animal Kingdoms. Thus we see
that many Causes may give rise
to this acidity, particularly a fault
in Digestion (and the condition of
the Milk, for in different Mothers
these

There is without doubt great varieties in its qualities. Where there is without doubt acid is generated we may ascribe for all the symptoms from the sentient Nerves.

The general Intentions of Cure are

1. The destruction of acid present in the Ulycer
2. The prevention of the farther generation of acid
3. The removal of urgent symptoms

Absorbents, as Crabs Eyes, Magnesia &c are most commonly used the last is the best as loosening the Belly (and a sh^d be given) calmed when any matter of flatulency appears to prevent the generation of acid Magnesia conjoined with this in the Stomach will form a neutral salt of a purgative quality

Whitbarb may be conjoined with the Magnesia, or given alone to prevent the return of acidity

To counteract wind, gentle Carminatives may be used, of w^c Lin & water w^t warm flannels, w^c are ever preferable to aromatic Cataplasms externally used tho' these are successful — Exercise

Exercise (and Cold Bathing will restore
the tone of the Intestines. —

Dentition

Among the affections peculiar to Infants
there remains only these arising from
Teething to be considered. It is a natural
Operation, (and therefore not a Disease.

As far as Observations go the Brute
Creation have it w^out pain or danger
but in the human Species (and it is
very painful (and sometimes proves danger-
ous (and even fatal w^e is rather in consequence
of a peculiar irritable State than of any
thing else, w^e often induces affections
of the Nervous System. This State
in some is hereditary a morbid
condition arising from parents. What-
ever we consider as the proximate
cause

Cause, the Cutting of the Teeth is the
 Exciting one. The symptoms are various
 and many.

The formation of the Teeth is a very curious
 and interesting Subject, but has no rela-
 tion to the Disease (and for a more partic-
 acct. of this I refer you to a Book published
 by Mr. Hunter of London. We may here
 observe that the Rudiments of the teeth
 are perceived in an Embryo of 4 Months
 inclosed in a vascular Membrane (and gra-
 dually become harder, and make their ap-
 pearance at various periods. In some cases
 1 or 2 have appeared at Birth, but they
 seldom begin to appear before the 3^d
 or 4th Month (and I've known them not
 to appear till the 10th, but at a medium
 they begin to cut about the 7th or 8th Mo.
 then

They are always cut by succession, and in some cases they have not all appeared till the 8th year and in some even till the 20th whence they are called the *Dentes Septuaginta*. But at this time they seldom cause any Nervous affection, altho their progress is very slow, and attended wth much pain; hence we may look on the affection as confined to the infant stage, from the 5 or 6 Month to the 3rd or 4th year.

Symptoms. The first uneasiness is great Restlessness and Heat the skin is very warm, the mouth is remarkably hot causing great pain, w^{ch} is known by the child frequently crying not refreshing by sleep and starting from it as if frightened. The child sometimes sucks with great eagerness, some perhaps rather to thrust than a

a desire of Aliment. The fever now increases without uncommon desire for Drink, sucking is tho't to give relief to the symptoms by the friction it gives as children are supposed to put their fingers into their mouth with this design, (and there subst.^d we are put into their hands for this purpose, as pieces of Coral, wax candle, or Crusts of Bread. The Saliva also flows in great quantity. We have the most certain marks of the Complaint in the appearance of the gums, they being elevated or proluberant, (and the Underlip appearing redde than Natural, while the Lips alone is white, Vomiting also happens more frequently than usual (and is peculiarly Acid.

The appearances may be confounded with those caused by acidity, particularly as the Belly during Detention is sometimes bound (and sometimes loose attended wth Syncope, the face also often ap-

a febrile morbid, but the fever in Dentition is in proportion to the other symptoms, (and when Death takes place this is often the immediate cause. But the most threatening cue of the Nervous Kind, is a febrile in subultus tendrum Convulsions &c with an abolition of the Senses, as in the case of epileptic fits is the most frequent cause of Death in Dentition.

However, many of the symptoms, mentioned may occur from other causes as the Epileptic symptoms is may be proceed from Irritation from various causes Hence we sh^d consider whether these symptoms arise from Dentition or not. That they arise from Dentition may appear from the periods of Life at w^{ch} they happen, particularly if the Infant has cut but few teeth for its Age. Other
proofs

925.
pneops are a peculiar heat of the Mouth
(and increase of saliva, partially if the
humors are swelled (and have a white ap-
pearance on the point of them, Nevertheless
this may not be the cause of the symp-
toms small lesions as at this period of
Life the small pox Measles (and of-
frequent circumstances often occur, therefore all
these symptoms give only a probability.

The immediate cause of the symptoms is
an Injury done to the Nerves of the Gum
by the teeth (and these may vary from
the condition of the parts thro w^{ch} the teeth
has to cut from the accidental position
of the Nerves, (and from the irritability
of the system in general, from these
all the sympt^s may arise (and a pecu-
liar delicacy in the constitution may
give a predisposition to these Complaints
In

In this Compl^t. all the Symptoms
arise from the irritation. (produced by the
cutting of the teeth, w^{ch} is greater where the
Nerves are stretched or pinched than where
they are completely divided.

The Cure is to be attempted.

1 By the Removal of Irritation. But
when this can't be done, the next object is

2. By counteracting the influence of Ir-
ritation (and these ends may sometimes
be answered (and yet the Symptoms
remain, therefore the next Indication is
necessary.

3. By combatting particular Symptoms

4. By the prevention of the return of
similar affections by the removal of Irri-
tability.

Many Medicines have been used
but the cure is chiefly a work of time
Incision of the Gum naturally pre-
sents itself to us (and is tho^t to give
a

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a passage to the tooth (and as removing
Iridation, M. J. Hunter recomd. this
practice; but the wound itself has often
been the cause of fatal symptoms, and
in many instances the tooth does not
make its way thro this opening and
the Orifice is allowed to heal. The sympt^s
will be aggravated, as the tooth will have
to pierce a hard Cicatrix instead of the
soft Gum. Besides we may observe that
the sympt^s do as often proceed from the
tooth cutting the bone from cutting the
Gum, so it ought to be avoided.

Friction of the Gums I think is prefer-
able to incision as in all cases it is na-
turally indicated, it is best done with
a crust of Bread or bit of Liquorice Root.
All kinds of Aliment should be given
cold to the patient. V.S. or Leeches may
be used if the Inflamm^y run high.

Laxatives of a gentle kind, will
be

be very useful if the Belly is bound. And
But Absorbents, as Magnesia, will
be indicated, if Acidity & a loose Belly
prevail.

Blisters have been recommended by
some but from the state of Irritability they
may be omitted. But in some cases they
are useful, as abating the Inflammⁿ (and
acting as

Antispasmodics. But Pede-
lurium & Pontices to the feet may be
better. When these fail Iulius An-
tispaasmodics may be used, as Spt. of Narts
Horn, but this is more extolled than it
deserves (and as it is a Stimulant its use
may be superseded by syrup of Poppies
or Liq. Laud^m we are very powerful
but this sh^d be sparingly (and is
only advisable where other methods
fail

Symptoms

Symptomata Mulieribus propria.

We now come to the affections, peculiar to Females, several of w^{ch} we've already treat^d of, (and indeed these Diseases are more particularly connected with Midwifery.

What I've chiefly intend^d to give an Acc^t of these affections of the pregnant and puerferial State. But must pass over the subject in a general way.

Symptoms during Pregnancy

Many Women, during pregnancy, pass their time with little Inconvenience, but tho^{ugh} there are few Deaths at this time yet there are many distressing symptoms as Sickness of Stomach, Vomiting, Headache, Cardialgia. These are what are chiefly morbid during this State, but

but they are not of long duration, and generally terminate as soon of themselves as when Medicines are used; and unless they are very violent no medicines should be employed, as they may produce disagreeable Occurrences.

In the nat^l. cause the Fetus remains 9 Months in the uterus, but when it does not we term it

Abortion,

is the most threatening symptom and has generally a great Influence in weakening the system; hence attention is due to the Causes and Symptoms threatening it.

The proximate cause is an Action of the uterus similar to that Action we occur at the natural period of Delivery. The Accidents inducing this Action may be referred to 2 heads — those depending on circumstances we have influence

influence of the system of the Fetus

The general principles to wit: the causes of abortion depending on the Mother may be referred, are first, by giving predisposition to the action of the uterus, (and then causes excite that action in a more immediate manner. The predisposition is connected with particular periods of pregnancy & it may act at most periods; but abortions most frequently happen between the 2^d or 3^d and 7th Months, the greatest N^o happening between the 3^d & 6th Months. There is a peculiar disposition at this period, but it is hard to tell whether it is connected with the motion of the Child at the first period or on the rapid distension of the uterus at the last period, as at this time the fetus

increases very fast in bulk. By these
 a stimulus may excite a paroxsm action
 But, be this as it will, there is no doubt
 that abortion is at these periods.

The most liable to this predisposition are
 lax and plethoric habits. And inducing
 such a state of body many causes operate
 as great Evacuations with a low Diet, in-
 ducing Parity of the habit (and an indolent
 Life (and high living inducing the plethoric
 state —

In both these cases Abortions seldom
 happen without exciting Causes, we are
 such as give a general commotion of the
 system (and one either Mental affections
 as passions, swells, &c or corporeal
 affections, as great Exertions, either volun-
 tarily as dancing; or involuntarily as

as laughing, Vomiting or Epileptic fits we are a very frequent Cause of abortion. The Causes of abortion depending on the Fetus may be referred to the following gen. Heads.

1. Accidents producing the Death of the Fetus in utero

2. Accidents destroying the Connection between the foetal & Maternal Systems

3. Accidents a Rupture of the Membranes

After these Causes have happened we have reason to infer that Abortion will ensue especially if followed by the following

Symptoms. Shivering succeeded by Headach, &c with flaccid Mammae (and a sinking of the Abdomen; These are accompanied with sickness, palpitation Vomiting, and even sometimes Delirium. To these succeed a grave pain

pain about the Loins extending down
the Thighs with acute pains in the
Belly. Tenesmus and a frequent de-
sire to pass urine. Then succeed a dis-
charge from the Vagina, of a watery fluid
and sometimes a Hemorrhagy, fol-
lowed by the Expulsion, attended with
violent pain, &c. terminates the affection
The pains in every respect resemble those
of a Natural Labour.

After the Expulsion of the Child, the
Mother has a Recovery in a short time
if the Abortion happens early; but when
this happens late the contrary is
obs^d. They are then cut off for the most
part by supervening Fever, by He-
mory, syncope, Convulsions, &c. and
any cases of Abortion is sometimes
followed by disagreeable Conseq^s
as different Affections of the uterus
itself

Itself, looding, flux, albus, polypus
 of the uterus, & Schmorley, cancer,
 Mear, (and the like, But, tho' these
 are tho't to be the consequences yet they
 are sometimes the causes of Abortion. A
 Bortion also often gives Origin to Hy-
 steric (and other Nervous symptoms
 to affections of the Stomach (and of the
 Uterus) (and frequent abortions often
 break the Constitution

The symptoms accompanying abor-
 tion are to be considered as the immediate
 Effects of the Action & distention of the uterus
 The preceding symptoms are to be refer-
 red to the Causes inducing the affection
 (and the consequent symp.^s are the re-
 sult of the effects w^{ch} abortion is produc-
 tive of)

The Treatment may be re-
 ferred to 2 gen^l heads —

all as
yours





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